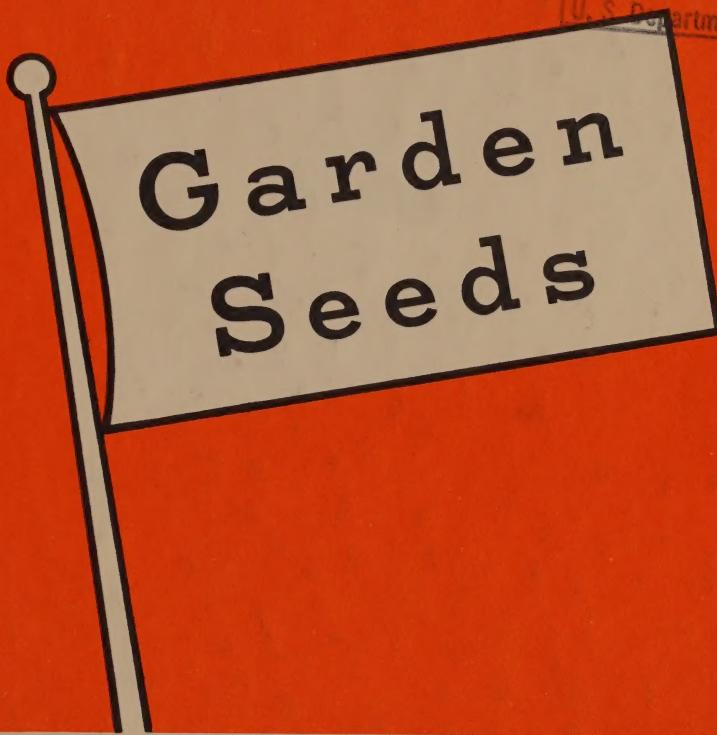
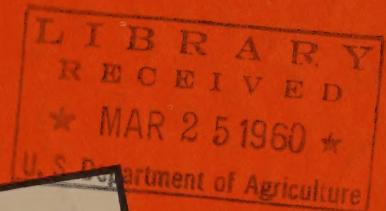


62

[1960]

# Descriptive List Vegetables & Flowers



Northrup  
King



NORTHRUP, KING & CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA • BOISE, IDAHO • FRESNO, CALIFORNIA





Published by

RESEARCH-SERVICE DEPARTMENT

**NORTHRUP, KING & CO.**

**MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. ● FRESNO, CALIF. ● BOISE, IDAHO**



DESCRIPTIVE LIST  
OF  
**VEGETABLES AND FLOWERS**

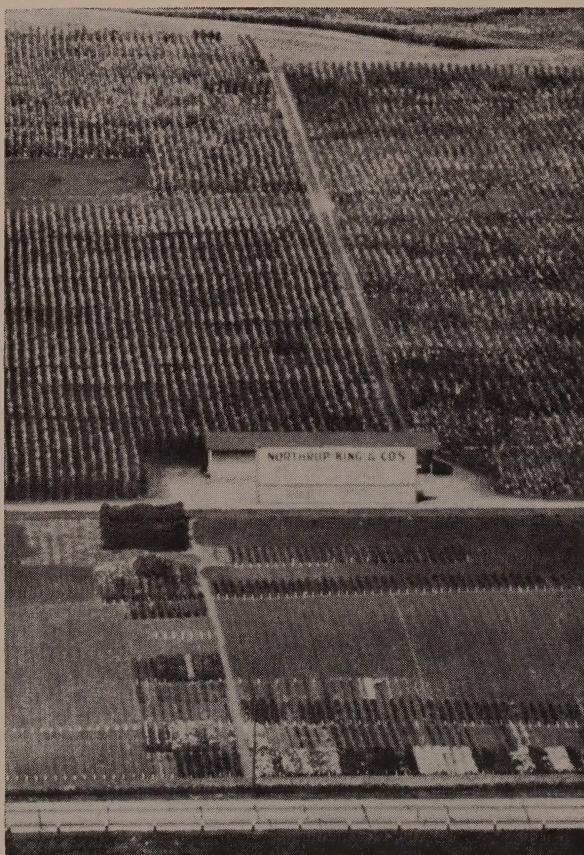
This Descriptive List is published for variety information only. No prices are quoted. We handle a complete line of flower and vegetable seeds at wholesale; and for most of the important items, we are also primary producers. The map on the next page shows the locations of our production plants, branches and sales offices.

For information on varieties not covered in this Descriptive List, write the Research-Service Dept., Northrup, King & Co. at Minneapolis, Minn., Boise, Idaho, or Fresno, Calif.

Maturity days listed are an average performance at our trial grounds near Minneapolis.

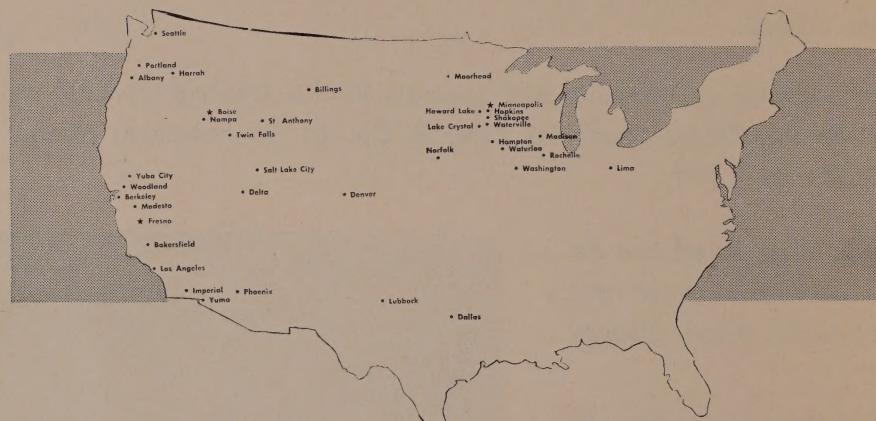
Pictured here is our largest trial and breeding farm located near Minneapolis, Minn. Here, 240 acres are devoted to testing and developing new, improved and existing varieties of flowers, vegetables, hybrid field corn, lawn seed and other agricultural farm seeds. In addition, one of the few official trials of the All-America Selection's Board is maintained here. Our trial grounds are further evidence that—

**"SEED SCIENCE  
SERVES YOU AT  
NORTHRUP KING"**



Trial Grounds

Northrup King maintains division headquarters, production branches and sales offices to better serve its agricultural and horticultural customers at these locations:



★ Division Headquarters

#### PLANT LOCATIONS AND OFFICES

##### ARIZONA

Phoenix  
Yuma

##### CALIFORNIA

Bakersfield  
Berkeley  
\*Fresno  
Imperial  
Los Angeles  
Modesto  
Woodland  
Yuba City

##### COLORADO

Denver

##### IDAHO

\*Boise  
Nampa  
St. Anthony  
Twin Falls

##### ILLINOIS

Rochelle

##### IOWA

Hampton  
Washington  
Waterloo

##### MINNESOTA

Hopkins  
Howard Lake  
Lake Crystal  
\*Minneapolis  
Moorhead  
Shakopee  
Waterville

##### MONTANA

Billings

##### NEBRASKA

Norfolk

##### OHIO

Lima

##### OREGON

Albany  
Portland

##### TEXAS

Dallas  
Lubbock

##### UTAH

Delta  
Salt Lake City

##### WASHINGTON

Harrah  
Seattle

##### WISCONSIN

Madison

# VEGETABLES

## ARTICHOKE

### Green Globe

Plant—3-5 feet tall.

Heads—3 to 4 inches in diameter, globular, bluntly cone shaped and deep green. A perennial, the flower buds of which are the edible portion. It requires a long season to develop and, therefore, production is limited to the South and West Coast. Most productive on fertile soil.

## ASPARAGUS

### Mary Washington

Improved strain of rust-resistant Washington type. Early, large spear with tight tips that are long standing.

## BEANS

Northrup King bean seed is grown in the Inter-Mountain area and the Far-West where soil and climatic conditions combine best to produce good seed. Our trained personnel supervise planting, rogueing, harvesting and threshing of crops.

At our Idaho and Minnesota breeding and trial grounds, the high quality of bean seed in use is maintained by plant selection, establishing of pure lines and increasing basic seed stock. Here annual observations are also made of new introductions by our bean breeders. On this basis strains are selected for further study. When the variety meets our required standards it is added to our list.

The maturity days listed after the varieties described are based on average performances at our trial grounds near Minneapolis:

Wax and green beans are noted at snap stage.

Lima beans are noted at edible stage.

Field beans are noted at maturity.



A section of N. K. & Co.'s bean trials near Minneapolis

## BEANS—Continued

### DWARF WAX

(YELLOW PODDED)

#### Brittle Wax

##### (Round Pod Kidney Wax)

Plant—15-18 inches, upright, vigorous, medium green large leaves.

Pods—6 inches -  $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch, round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality, golden yellow.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with a black eye.

Cut beans and freezing. A good wax bean for canning and freezing. Excellent home garden and market variety.

55 days

#### Cherokee Wax

50 days

##### All-America Selection—1948

Plant—15 to 18 inches tall, erect and vigorous with medium dark green foliage.

Pods—6-6 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches x  $\frac{7}{16}$  inches, fairly straight, uniform golden yellow, oval, stringless, attractive shape.

Seed—Oval and black.

A plant selection from Stringless Black Valentine. A shipper, market and home garden bean. Sometimes called Wax Podded Valentine. Excellent first early for market gardening and shippers.

#### Improved Golden Wax

50 days

##### (Replaced by Top Notch Golden Wax)

Plant—15-18 inches tall, erect, medium green and fairly productive.

Pods—5 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch, light yellow, thick, flattened, fairly straight and stringless, becoming fibrous with age.

Seed—Oval, white with dark purplish eye. A home garden variety.

#### Kinghorn Wax

55 days

Plant—16-18 inches tall, vigorous, medium large leaves, medium green foliage.

Pods—6 $\times$  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, round, generally slightly curved, stringless golden yellow.

Seed—Medium small, kidney shape, clear white seed coat.

Similar to Round Pod Kidney Wax, except it has completely white seed coat, and somewhat deeper yellow pod color. Widely used by processors.

#### Pencil Pod Black Wax

56 days

Plant—16-18 inches, bushy, medium green large leaves, dull dark green in color.

Pods—6 $\times$  $\frac{7}{16}$  inches, round to semi-round, stringless, slightly curved, fleshy, golden yellow, excellent quality.

Seed—Oblong, solid black.

A popular home and market garden variety that is used for home freezing and canning. The black seed is objectionable for commercial processing. A very productive variety. One of the best for home gardens.

#### Round Pod Kidney Wax

55 days

##### (Brittle Wax)

Plant—15-18 inches, upright, vigorous, spreading, medium green large leaves.

Pods—6 $\times$  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, round, fleshy, stringless, excellent quality, golden yellow.

Seed—Kidney shaped, white with black eye.

Popular wax bean for canning. Also used for freezing. Popular with home and market gardeners who desire quality.



Round Pod Kidney Wax

## BEANS—Continued

### Sure Crop Black Wax

(Yellow Bountiful Wax)

Superseded by Cherokee Wax

Plant — 16-18 inches tall, upright and bushy with large medium green leaves. Very productive.

Pods—6x $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, thick flat, butter-yellow, slightly curved and stringless.

Seed—Oval, jet black.

A home garden variety.

54 days

### Top Notch Golden Wax

50 days

Plant — 15-18 inches tall, upright with medium sized leaves of a medium dark green color.

Pods—5 $\frac{1}{2}$ x $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, thick-flat, cream-yellow, fairly straight and stringless.

Seed—Thick oval, white with brown eye. A good home garden variety. An improved type of Golden Wax, having better productivity, hardiness and length of pod.

## Dwarf or Snap Green Podded

### Bountiful

47 days

Plant — 16-18 inches, upright, foliage light yellowish green.

Pods — 6-7 inches x  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, straight, broad, thick flat, light green, stringless.

Seed—Light tan or cream color.

A good first early shipping and home garden variety. Recommended for freezing. Earliest of the flat podded varieties. Very popular along the East Coast. Used for canning and freezing especially for French cut style.



Bountiful

### Broad Windsor

74 days

(Fava or Horse Bean—*Vicia Fava*)

Plant — 20-26 inches tall, erect, with almost no branching and shiny green foliage.

Pods—3 $\frac{1}{4}$ x1 inch, flattened, straight and borne upright in clusters. Long podded strain carrying 5-7 seeds.

Seed—Brown with black hilum. Pale green in edible stage.

Prepare and use like a lima bean. Grows best in cool weather. Seed should be planted at same time as peas for best results.

Seed—Off white, lightly mottled with brown, large kidney shaped.

Very early and highly productive. Attractive slim pods for market, home garden, processing or shipping. Competes with Stringless Black Valentine. Most of the breeding work on this high yielding early variety was carried on by the late Dr. B. W. Wade. Parent material includes Commodore, Streamliner and U. S. Refugee No. 5.

### Contender

50 days

Plant—15-18 inches tall, vigorous, erect. Leaves medium small, medium green, smooth. Resistant to common bean mosaic and in some degree to powdery mildew.

Pods—6-7 inches x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, round when young, thick oval later, medium green, stringless and fiberless, tender. The pods are often curved at tips.

## BEANS—Green Podded—Continued

### Dwarf Horticultural

Plant—14-18 inches tall, vigorous with coarse dark green foliage.

Pods—5 x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, thick flat, light green and stringless with some fiber. Changes to chamois color splashed with carmine at maturity.

Seed—Thick-oval, buff with dull red markings.

Used chiefly as a green shell bean. Does well in a cool climate. Popular in New England States and East Coast.

### Extender

56 days

Plant—16-18 inches tall, erect, vigorous, dark green foliage and a large distinctive rather smooth leaf.

Pods—5  $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 inches, round or near round, straight, smooth, medium to dark green, stringless.

Seed—Purplish black.

Developed by Dr. J. Hoffman, Southeastern Vegetable Breeding Laboratory, Charleston, South Carolina. Tested under code number B-2567-1. Very productive in the southeastern United States.

### Greencrop

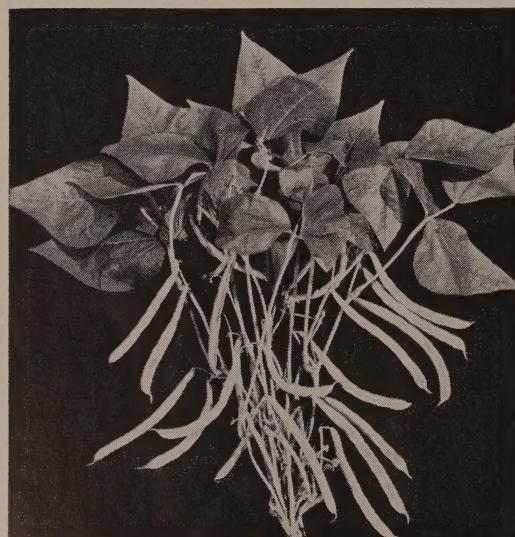
53 days

Plant—18-20 inches tall, upright, vigorous, with dark green leaves.

Pods—6  $\frac{1}{2}$ -7  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, flat and tender. Darker, slightly wider and of better quality than Bountiful.

Seed—White.

A 1957 All-America Selection Bronze Medal winner, developed by Dr. A. F. Yeager, U. of New Hampshire. An unusually good home, market and special processing bean. Parentage is Bountiful and Streamliner.



Pearlgreen

55 days

### Improved Commodore

All-America Selection—1945

Plant—15-17 inches upright, vigorous, dark green.

Pods—7  $\frac{1}{2}$ -8  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, round, stringless, outstanding quality, dark green, Kentucky Wonder type.

Seed—Large reddish purple, cylindrical shape.

A bush Kentucky Wonder type, excellent quality. For home gardeners.

### Improved Tendergreen

54 days

(Mosaic Resistant)

Plant—18-20 inches tall. Upright with dark green leaves.

Pods—5  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, near round, medium dark green, stringless.

Seed—Dark purple, mottled with tan. A more productive variety of Tendergreen type. Pods scattered and set well off the ground.

### Pearlgreen

54 days

Plant—18-20 inches tall, upright, medium green, very good spring vigor, mosaic resistant.

Pods—5  $\frac{1}{2}$ -6 x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, round, bright green, smooth, very meaty, excellent quality.

Seed—Pure white, slightly smaller than Tendergreen and slow developing. Introduced and developed by Northrup King. A 1958 All-America Silver Medal selection. Universally adapted from East to West coasts; from Mexico into Canada. A very productive variety that yields well even under adverse conditions.

### Slendergreen

54 days

Plant—18-20 inches tall, upright, dark green, vigorous.

Pods—6-6  $\frac{1}{2}$  x 5/16 inches, round, slender, smooth, stringless, medium dark green.

Seed—Purple splashed with buff.

The very slender pods make this variety very desirable for canning. Pods are somewhat slimmer than Tendergreen.

### Stringless Black Valentine MR 52 days

Plant—17-20 inches tall, upright, with medium dark green foliage, prolific.

Pods—7 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, thick-oval, medium silvery green, straight, stringless and of excellent quality.

Seed—Small, oval and black.

Similar to standard Stringless Black Valentine with resistance to NY 15 virus and common bean mosaic. An excellent shipping bean and home garden variety. Has unusually attractive green pods.

## BEANS, Green Podded—Continued

### Stringless Green Pod (Landreth's)

Plant—17-21 inches, upright, leaves medium dark green, withstands heat well. More vigorous and productive than older Burpee Stringless Green Pod.

**Pods**—5-6 x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, medium green, thick oval to heart-shaped, stringless, excellent quality. Slightly curved.

**Seed**—Dark brown.

A productive, widely adapted home garden variety for use fresh, for canning or for freezing. Tolerant to heat.

### Tendercrop (1831-9)

**56 days**

Plant—18-20 inches tall. Upright habit with dark green leaves, very productive. Pods set well up on plant.

**Pods**—6 x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, round and slightly creaseback. Slender, smooth, meaty dark green, with slow seed development.

**Seed**—Purple mottled with tan.

Introduced by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer of the USDA. Parentage is Topcrop and Tenderpod. Immune to common bean mosaic, New York 15 virus and pod mottle virus. A good canning and freezing variety.

### Tenderlong 15

**55 days**

Plant—17-19 inches tall, erect, productive. Resistant to common mosaic.

**Pods**—6  $\frac{1}{4}$  x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches. Round, straight, stringless, fiberless, good flavor and a medium dark green color.

**Seed**—Purplish black, dull, mottled with buff.

An excellent quality bean for market, freezing and canning. Pods slightly longer than Improved Tendergreen MR.

### Topcrop

(U. S. No. 1)

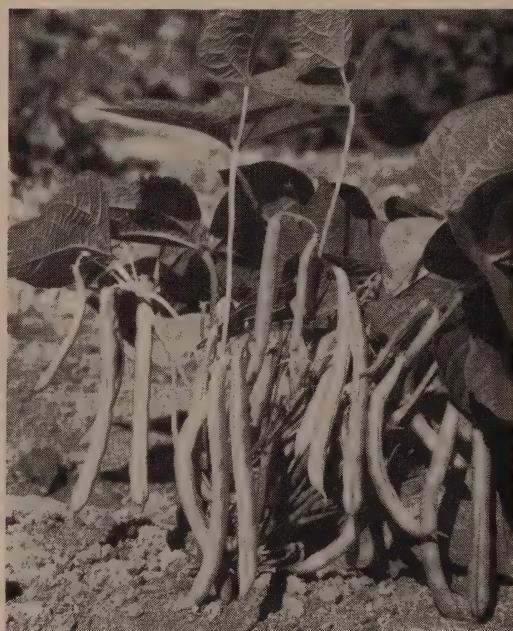
**All-America Selection—1950**

Plant—18-21 inches, bush type, upright, vigorous, slightly spreading.

**Pods**—6 x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, round, medium green, slightly creaseback, straight, smooth and meaty. Pods set high on plant.

**Seed**—Oblong, brown with buff mottling.

Introduced by Dr. Wm. Zaumeyer of the U. S. Dept. of Agric. It is a selection from a cross of Refugee U. S. No. 5 and Full Measure. Mosaic resistant.



Topcrop

## BEANS, Bush Lima

### Burpee's Improved Bush

**75 days**

Plant—18-20 inches tall, erect and spreading with medium green foliage, vigorous and productive.

**Pods**—5 x  $1\frac{1}{4}$  inches, flat, curved and medium green, 4 to 5 large seeds per pod.

**Seed**—Large thick-flat and white with a greenish cast.

Larger podded and more productive than Burpee's Bush Lima. Seed pale green and meaty at cooking stage.

### Fordhook Bush Lima

**75 days**

Plant—16-19 inches, upright, compact, bushy, medium green.

**Pods**—4 x  $1\frac{1}{8}$  inches, thick, plump, straight, medium green. Contains 3 to 4 seeds.

**Seed**—Thick, plump, cream colored, pale green in edible stage.

Standard market garden, shipping and freezing variety.

### Fordhook 242

**74 days**

**All-America Selection—1945**

Plant—16-19 inches, similar to regular Fordhook.

**Pods**—4 x 1 inches, similar to regular Fordhook except it is shorter and uniformly curved.

**Seed**—Identical to regular Fordhook.

Developed by U. S. Dept. of Agric. High yielding and more tolerant to heat than Fordhook. Easier to shell than regular Fordhook.

### Fordhook Concentrated

**74 days**

Plant—15-18 inches tall, productive and compact. Concentrated in maturity.

**Pods**—3  $\frac{3}{4}$  x 1 inches, similar to Fordhook 242.

**Seed**—Thick, plump, pale green at edible stage.

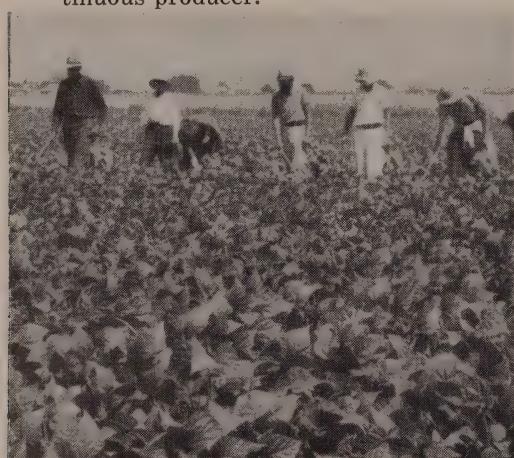
Used primarily in Pacific Coast area.

## BEANS, Bush Lima—Continued

<b>Henderson Bush Lima</b>	<b>65 days</b>	<b>Thaxter</b>	<b>67 days</b>
Plant—16 inches, glossy green foliage, productive, very hardy.		Plant—15-16 inches tall, glossy green foliage, similar to Thorogreen, compact and vigorous.	
Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, medium green, slightly curved to straight, 3 to 4 small seeds per pod.		Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, similar to Thorogreen.	
Seed—Small, white, flat.		Seed—Small, flat, light green with green cotyledon.	
Dependable and very uniform in growth. It is used for table, canning and freezing. White cotyledons in edible stage.		Developed by R. Webster of the USDA. Resistant to downy mildew: Similar to Thorogreen in all other respects.	
<b>Jackson Wonder</b>	<b>65 days</b>	<b>Thorogreen</b>	<b>67 days</b>
<b>(Speckled Bush Lima)</b>		<b>(Green Seeded Lima)</b>	
Plant—13-17 inches tall, upright and spreading with glossy dark green foliage, hardy, vigorous, productive.		Plant—15-16 inches, glossy green foliage similar to Henderson Bush Lima, it is less heat and drouth tolerant than Henderson.	
Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, flat to thick-flat and dark green with 3 to 4 small seeds per pod.		Pods—3 x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, similar to Henderson.	
Seed—Medium small, thick-flat, broad-oval and buff, mottled with purplish black.		Seed—Small, flat, light green with green cotyledon.	
Similar to Henderson but more heat and drouth resistant. Very popular in the South for home and market gardeners.		A green seeded selection from Henderson. Somewhat later maturing than Henderson Bush Lima, it is an excellent freezing and canning variety.	

## Beans, Pole Lima

<b>Florida Butter</b>	<b>84 days</b>	<b>King of the Garden Lima</b>	<b>88 days</b>
<b>(Speckled Pole Lima)</b>		<b>(Large White)</b>	
Plant—8-10 feet tall, dark glossy green foliage, similar to Sieva in tolerance to heat.		Plant—8-10 feet tall, medium dark green foliage, a good climber and productive.	
Pods— $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{7}{8}$ inches, flat, slightly curved, smooth and medium dark green with 3 to 4 beans per pod.		Pods—6 x $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches, flat and smooth with 4 to 5 large seeds per pod.	
Seed—Small, flat, light buff splashed with dark purple. Commonly grown in the South and used as a green shell bean or dry bean. A prolific and continuous producer.		Seed—Large, flat and cream-white to very pale green.	
		Popular because of high yield and quality. Excellent for home garden use and the production of large seeded dry Limas.	



A rogueing crew in one of Northrup King's bean production fields in Idaho

<b>Sieva</b>	<b>82 days</b>
<b>(Carolina)</b>	
Plant—10 feet, very dark glossy green foliage, good climber, very productive.	
Pods— $3\frac{1}{4}$ x $\frac{3}{4}$ inches, flat and medium green with 3 to 4 small, medium green beans per pod.	

Seed—Small, flat and dull white. Excellent quality.

A pole-type Henderson, this small Lima is known as the Pole Butterbean of the South.

## Pole or Running Green and Wax Pods

### Asparagus or Yard Long 70 days

(*Vigna Sesquipedalis*)

Plant—5½-6½ feet tall, dark green, vigorous.

Pods—18 x ¾ inches, oval, light green, with some stringiness.

Seed—Very small, reddish-brown with black eye.

Novelty item for home gardener. Plant resembles the Cowpea and is best adapted in the South.

especially in the Pacific Northwest, where it is adapted for commercial processing.

### Florigreen 62 days

Plant—5-6½ feet tall and very prolific in growth. A vigorous climber and mosaic resistant.

Pods—8 x ¾ inches, straight, with attractive dark green color. Longer and wider pods than Kentucky Wonder 191, but not as wide or flat as McCaslan.

Seed—White.

Developed by the Florida Agricultural Experimental Station. Features good pod quality and resistance to common and Southern bean mosaic, with some resistance to rusts.

### Blue Lake Stringless, Line 5 60 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, vigorous and productive with large, medium dark green leaves. Clean basal growth.

Pods—5½ x ¾ inches, straight, round, stringless, fiberless, dark green and of unsurpassed quality.

Seed—Small, kidney shaped, white.

Differs from Blue Lake in that pods are stringless at all stages. An early strain of Blue Lake. Resistant to common bean mosaic. An excellent freezing and canning bean especially for the Pacific Northwest.

### Horticultural Pole (London) 70 days (Speckled Cranberry)

Plant—4-4½ feet tall, dark green and a good climber.

Pods—5½ x ½ inches, flat-oval, dark green splashed with red, constricted, slightly curved. Stringless when young.

Seed—Plump, oval, light buff splashed with dark red.

Used for green shell and snap beans. Dried beans excellent for winter use.

### Kentucky Wonder 65 days

Plant—5-7 feet, good climber, hardy, prolific, widely adapted.

Pods—7½-8½ x ½ inches, curved, flat oval, meaty, stringless and slender when young.

Seed—Buff brown.

Distinctive flavor and excellent quality when young. One of the most widely used and best known home garden varieties for cut beans and freezing. It bears over a long period.

### Kentucky Wonder Wax 68 days

Plant—5-7 feet tall, medium to dark green foliage and a good climber.

Pods—7 x ½ inches, flat, oval, slightly curved, somewhat stringy and fibrous. Light golden-yellow in color.

Seed—Broad, flattened-oval and chocolate brown.

Popular wax podded pole variety used either for snap beans when young or for green shell purposes later.

### McCaslan Pole

63 days

Plant—5-6½ feet tall, similar to White Kentucky Wonder but slightly earlier and more productive.

Pods—7½ x 9/16 inches, broad, flat, curved, stringless when young, dark green.

Seed—Oblong ivory-white.

Used for green shell and snap beans.



Blue Lake Line 5

### Blue Lake Stringless Line 7 63 days

Plant—5-6½ feet tall, vigorous, productive, and resistant to common bean mosaic. A good climber with pod set from base to top of plant.

Pods—5½-6 x ¾ inches, straight, round, stringless, of very good quality.

Seed—White, small.

An excellent freezing and canning bean,

## POLE BEANS—Continued

### Scarlet Runner

**90 days**

Plant—8-10 feet tall, dense and glossy dark green foliage, an excellent climber.

Pods—5 x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, broad and curved, medium green, stringless when young.

Seed—Very large, dark purple mottled with violet.

Because of attractive scarlet flowers it is used as ornamental climber as well as a green shell bean.

### White Kentucky Wonder 191 **63 days**

Plant—5-6  $\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, medium green, a fair climber and only moderately vigorous. Resistant to some strains of rust.

Pods—6 x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, thick-oval, curved, stringless when young, fiberless, fleshy and silvery-green.

Seed—Long, flat-oval, white.

Good for dry shell as well as snap beans, and a leading shipping and local market variety.

### White Half Runner

**60 days**

Plant—3-4 feet, bushy at base and semi-runner habit.

Pod— $4\frac{3}{4}$  x  $7/16$ - $3/8$  inches, stringless when young, slight curve, becomes round when over mature, medium green.

Seed—Small, oval, white.

Home garden, primarily used in the Southeast. Popular for distinctive good bean flavor.

## Edible Soy Beans

### Bansei

**95 days**

Plant—23 inches, upright, medium green leaves.

Pods— $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, 2 to 3 seeds per pod.

Seed—Yellow, oval, medium size.

Used by commercial canners and freezers. Also used in home gardens for green shell beans. Soy Beans are difficult to shell. One method is to plunge pods in scalding water for few minutes, then squeeze out the seeds.

## Field, Dry Shell or Baking Varieties

### Great Northern

**90 days**

Plant—11-15 inches tall, hardy, dark green, branching and spreading with short runners.

Pods— $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, oval, not edible.

Seed—Long, flattened-oval, white and considerably larger than Navies.

A baking or dry shell variety. Used extensively in Northern short season areas.

vigorous with a vining tendency.

Pods— $3\frac{1}{4}$  x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches flat, thick, inedible.

Seed—Small, rounded oval, white. Slightly smaller, more uniform, clearer white than regular Navies.

High yielding. Mosaic and blight resistant. Excellent for baking.

### Michelite

**92 days**

(Improved Navy)

Plant—16-20 inches tall, dark green and

### Red Kidney (Dark)

**95 days**

Plant—20-22 inches tall, bushy, prolific.

Pods— $5\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, flat, broad, straight, stringy and fibrous.

Seed—Dark mahogany red.

Used mainly for baking, soup and chili.



Snap bean trials at one of NK's Trial Grounds

## BEETS

Basic stock seed is developed and maintained at our Minnesota breeding grounds. Selections of mother roots are based on uniformity of top growth, root shape, size and interior color and small refined tap roots. Selected roots are stored over winter and planted the following spring in isolated plots for stock seed production.

Days shown indicate the time required to develop roots of usable size.

### Garden Varieties

#### Crosby's Egyptian

**53 days**

**Root**—Fattened-globe with blocky shoulder and small tap root, color medium red, smooth exterior.

**Interior**—Dark red with rather indistinct zoning.

**Top**—15-18 inches tall, upright, dark green with maroon cast.

A home garden variety also used by market gardeners as an early bunching type.

#### Detroit Dark Red

**58 days**

**Root**—Globular, dark red, smooth, uniform, good small tap root.

**Interior**—Uniform dark blood-red with indistinct zoning.

**Top**—12-14 inches, glossy dark green tinged with maroon.

A popular all-purpose garden beet. Fine quality and a good keeper.

#### Detroit Dark Red, Short Top

**58 days**

**Root**—Globe shape to round with small tap root and smooth dark red skin.

**Interior**—Deep blood red with indistinct zoning.

**Top**—12 inches, dark green and glossy.

Excellent canning and bunching variety. Recommended for use in muck or peat soils. Tops shorter than our other strains of Detroit Dark Red.

#### Early Blood Turnip (Edmand's)

**60 days**

**Root**—Nearly round to turnip shaped with a medium red exterior.

**Interior**—Medium dark red with light zoning.

**Top**—15-20 inches tall, large bright green leaves.

Primarily a home garden variety. A good keeper in storage. One of the most vigorous varieties and heaviest yielders. Widely adapted.

#### Early Wonder

**52 days**

##### (Dark Strain Tall Top)

**Root**—Flattened globe with rounded shoulders, smooth collar and small tap

root. Smooth dark red skin. Excellent for "washing."

**Interior**—Dark red with some lighter red zoning.

**Top**—16-18 inches tall, large and uniformly erect, glossy dark green leaves.

A very early, sweet and tender bunching variety. The fast growing tops are always in demand for "greens." This "Dark Strain" has better interior color and is an improvement over older strains of Early Wonder.

#### Edmand's Improved Blood Turnip

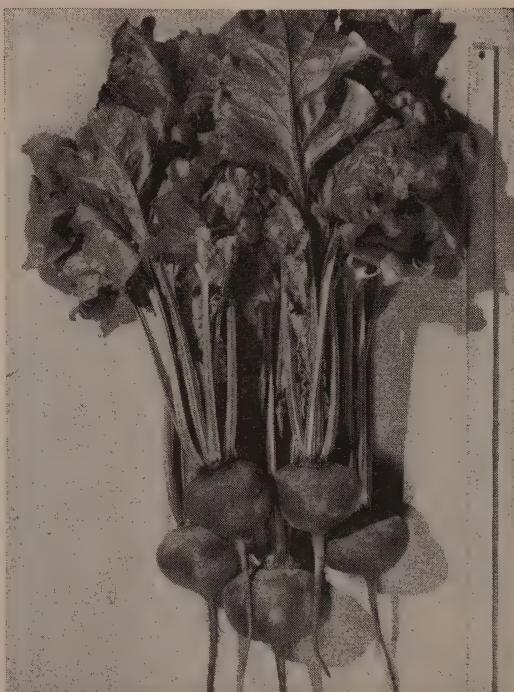
**60 days**

**Root**—Nearly round to turnip shaped with a medium red exterior.

**Interior**—Medium dark red with light zoning.

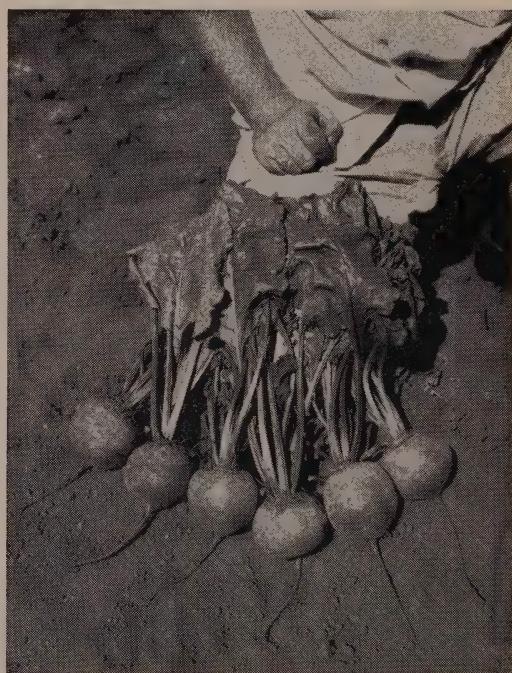
**Top**—15-20 inches tall, large bright leaves.

Primarily a home garden variety. A good keeper in storage. Vigorous and widely adapted.



Early Wonder Dark Strain

<b>Extra Early Flat Egyptian</b>	<b>50 days</b>	<b>Ruby Queen</b>	<b>52 days</b>
Root—Flattened, dark red, with a small tap root.		Root—Round, very smooth shoulder and crown with a small tap root.	
Interior—Dark red flesh with light zones.		Interior—Uniform, medium, bright-red color. Texture is fine, buttery smooth in appearance.	
Top—14-17 inches tall, dark green and maroon.		Top—10-12 inches tall, medium, dull green leaves. Uniform.	
Popular for home garden, early market and forcing.		An outstanding variety noted for its extra short tops and smooth interior color and fine taste. A Northrup King All-America winner for 1958.	
<b>Green Top Bunching</b>	<b>55 days</b>	<b>Special Crosby</b>	<b>52 days</b>
Root—Flattened round, smooth shoulder and crown, small tap root.		Root—Very smooth and round with a small tap root.	
Interior—Medium dark red with some lighter zoning.		Interior—Solid medium red.	
Top—14-16 inches medium glossy green, vigorous, erect.		Top—12-15 inches tall, dull dark green tinged with maroon.	
Shorter top than Early Wonder Dark Strain. Good bunching variety and the tops are good for "greens."		A fine early home and market garden beet. Outstanding for early bunching. Very attractive and refined root shape.	
<b>King Red</b>	<b>58 days</b>		
Root—Globe to round shape, roots more round than Perfected Detroit, smooth skinned and uniform.			
Interior—Uniform dark red.			
Top—13-15 inches, dark green tinged with deep red.			
A selection by N. K. & Co. from Perfected Detroit for use where a medium top is desirable.			
<b>Royal Red</b>	<b>58 days</b>		
Root—Globe shape flattened at base, smooth skin, shoulder and crown.			
Interior—Uniform dark blood red.			
Tops—15-17 inches dark green tinged with deep red.			
An attractive variety developed and introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Trials show an interior color darker than Perfected Detroit.			
<b>Perfected Detroit</b>	<b>57 days</b>		
<b>All-America Selection—1934</b>			
Root—Globe-shape, flattened at base, smooth skin.			
Interior—Uniform color, dark blood red.			
Tops—16-20 inches, dark green tinged with deep red, excellent for mechanical harvesting.			
Has uniform dark interior color, a small collar and large tops. It is a heavy yielder and adapted to mechanical harvesting. A favorite with canners, market and home gardeners.			



Ruby Queen

## SWISS CHARD—LEAF BEET or SPINACH BEET

<b>Dark Green White Ribbed (White Silver Ribbed)</b>	<b>50 days</b>	<b>Fordhook Giant</b>	<b>55 days</b>
Plant—18-24 inches tall, upright.		Plant—24-28 inches tall, upright.	
Leaves—medium dark green, smooth with broad prominent white ribs.		Leaves—Very dark green and heavily crumpled with a thick wide midrib.	
Liked by many gardeners for its crispness.		Probably best all round variety for most areas.	

## SWISS CHARD—LEAF BEET or SPINACH BEET—Cont.

### Giant Lucullus 50 days

Plant—24-28 inches tall, upright.

Leaves—Yellowish-green and heavily crumpled with a cream colored slender midrib.

### Rhubarb Chard

55 days

Plant—20-24 inches tall, upright.

Leaves—Crumpled, dark red to wine red with red veins. Stems and midribs are crimson.

## MANGEL WURZEL or STOCK BEET

Mangel Wurzels produce a large tonnage per acre and are excellent for livestock and poultry feeding.

### Giant Feeding or Half Sugar 90 days White Mangel

Root—Large oval shaped, brownish-green shoulder with a white base.

Interior—White, rich in sugar.

Top—15-20 inches tall, medium size and bright green. Most popular for poultry.

### Mammoth Long Red 110 days

Root—Large and heavy, oval to spindle shape, light to medium red exterior.

Interior—White tinged with red, firm fleshed.

Top—14-18 inches tall, green leaves with reddish petioles.

## SUGAR BEET

### U. S. Strain

Root—Long and turnip shape with thick shoulder and grey-white skin.

Interior—White, high sugar content.

Top—16-18 inches tall, broad, light green leaves. Resistant to curv top disease.

Used for sugar making and also good for stock feeding.

## BROCCOLI—Sprouting

### De Cicco 60 days (Early)

Heads—3-5 inches in diameter, light green, compact.

Plants—2 feet, light green, erect, very productive.

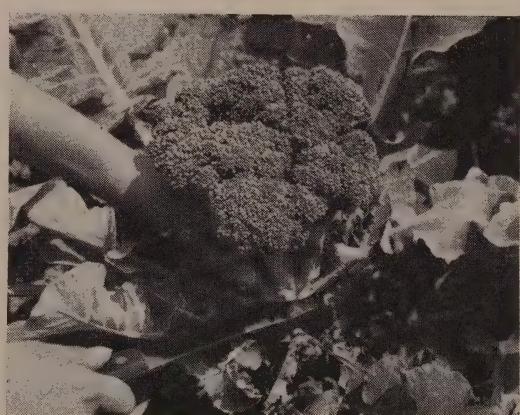
Well adapted to canning and quick freezing. Good for early crop home gardening use.

### Green Sprouting or Calabrese 70 days (Mid-Season)

Heads—3-5 inches in diameter, bluish-green, compact.

Plants—30-36 inches, bluish-green, erect, leafy.

Good sprouting Broccoli for home and market garden. Develops more side sprouts than De Cicco.



Italian Green Sprouting Broccoli

# BRUSSELS SPROUTS

## Long Island Improved

90 days

**Plant**—20 inches tall, compact, very uniform, productive, stems well covered with firm sprouts  $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, medium green.  
**Produces** cabbage-like balls successively from base of stem upward. It is unusually fine flavored and grown chiefly as a fall crop.

# CABBAGE

It is important that Cabbage be uniform, high yielding and true to type. Northrup King's stocks are produced from specially grown stock seed rigidly selected for these qualities. Many important varieties are selected at the Minneapolis breeding grounds for earliness, resistance to disease and high yield.

Maturity dates listed are approximate number of days required from the setting of plants in the field to the time heads are ready for use.

## Allhead Early

77 days

**Plant**—11-16 inches, short stem, outer leaves gray-green.

**Heads**—9-10 inches wide, 7 inches deep, flattened but with distinct roundness over the top, weight about 6 pounds, firm and tender head.

Early Kraut and shipping variety.

## American Drumhead Savoy

90 days

**Plant**—12-17 inches tall, large, broad, dark green, heavily savoyed or crinkled leaves on a medium stem.

**Head**—9 inches in diameter x  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, weight 5-6 pounds, almost round, creamy interior color.

Savoy types have milder, more delicate flavor than others.

## Chieftain Savoy

88 days

**All-America Selection—1938**

**Plant**—12-15 inches tall, leaves dark olive green color and savoy leaved with a short stem.

**Head**—8 inches in diameter x  $6\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, weight 6-7 pounds, very solid, somewhat rounded at top and flat at base.

Stands a long time without bursting. Very uniform and recommended for market gardeners. More uniform and more savoyed than Drumhead.

## Copenhagen Market

68 days

**Plant**—11-14 inches, compact short stem, total spread about 24 inches, erect, few outer leaves, medium light green, cup-shaped. Northrup King strain.

**Heads**—6 inches in diameter, 3-4 pounds globe shaped, solid.

An early market and home garden type.



NK Copenhagen Market

## Danish Ballhead Short Stem

100 days

**Plant**—12-16 inches, short stem, medium large leaves, medium dark green with bluish cast with gray bloom.

**Heads**—8 inches in diameter, weight 5-7 pounds, nearly round, quite compact.

Excellent home, market garden and shipping variety. Also a good storage cabbage and makes fine quality kraut.

## Early Jersey Wakefield

62 days

**Plant**—10-15 inches tall, upright, short stemmed, compact with medium green leaves.

**Head**—5 inches in diameter at base and about 7 inches deep, weight 2-2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds, conical shaped, greenish-white interior and fairly solid.

Very early variety valuable for home and market garden use. Excellent flavor.

## CABBAGE—Continued

### Golden Acre

63 days

Plant—11 inches tall, medium green, very compact and fast growing, short stemmed with small, cup-shaped leaves.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds, round with white, solid interior.

Earliest and most popular of the round headed varieties. Used extensively by home, market gardeners and shippers.



Golden Acre

### Hollander Short Stem, N.K. Strain

105 days

Plant—12-17 inches, compact, spread of 28 inches, short stem, medium bluish green.

Heads—About 6 inches in diameter, 3-4 pounds, round to deep round shaped head.

A Northrup, King & Co. strain. One of the best late cabbages for market and storage. Heads are small and become very solid at an early stage of growth. Withstands cold weather better than Round Dutch.

### Badger Ballhead

100 days

Plant—12-15 inches tall, short stem, with blue green leaves.

Heads—6-7 inches in diameter, slightly flattened globe, solid.

A yellows resistant variety developed from a cross of Wisconsin Ballhead and Wisconsin Hollander. Also has relatively high resistance to mosaic. Well within the range of the Danish Ballhead-Hollander groups.

### Late Flat Dutch

100 days

Plant—12-16 inches tall, large, short stemmed, spreading with medium green leaves.

Head—12-14 inches in diameter x 7 inches deep, weight 10-12 pounds, large and flattened with low core, white interior.

A popular large flat-headed type for home and market garden. A hardy, dependable heavy tonnage variety.

### Penn State Ballhead

105 days

#### All-America Selection—1934

Plant—12-16 inches, short stem, distinct bluish-green leaves.

Heads—About 6 inches in diameter, weight 7-8 pounds, deep oval, flattened globe shape, very solid.

One of the most uniform types known. It has excellent keeping qualities and is also a good kraut cabbage. Outstanding for high tonnage per acre.

### Rock Red

100 days

Plant—14-20 inches tall, large, purplish red with a partly spreading habit.

Head—8 inches deep, weight 7 pounds, round flattened globe shape.

A standard red variety for home and market garden.

### Round Dutch

75 days

Plant—10-12 inches short stem; crinkled, dark blue-green, cup-shaped leaves.

Head—7 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep, weight 4½ pounds, almost ball shaped.

Used in the East as an early market and shipping variety. Stands over winter well and does not bolt to seed easily.

## CABBAGE—Yellows-Resistant Varieties

### Badger Ballhead

100 days

Plant—12-15 inches tall, short stem, with blue green leaves.

Heads—6-7 inches in diameter, slightly flattened globe, solid.

A yellows resistant variety developed from a cross of Wisconsin Ballhead and Wisconsin Hollander. Also has relatively high resistance to mosaic. Well within the range of the Danish Ballhead-Hollander groups.

### Badger Market

68 days

Plant—9-10 inches tall, medium to dark blue-green, cup shaped leaves.

Head—5-6 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds, round with a solid interior.

Developed by the Wisconsin College of Agriculture. A good small headed early variety which has performed well in a number of trials.

# CABBAGE—Yellows-Resistant Varieties—Continued

## Cabbage Greenback Y.R.

78 days

Plant—11-13 inches tall, short stem, crinkled dark blue-green, cup shaped leaves. Head—7½ inches in diameter, almost ball shape.

A yellows resistant variety in the Round Dutch class. In our trials it is slightly later and larger than Round Dutch.

## Improved Globe (Resistant Glory)

80 days

Plant—10-15 inches, similar to Glory of Enkhuizen.

Heads—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 7-8 pounds, compact, globular.

Developed in Wisconsin for use on Yellows infested soil. Used for kraut and shipping.

## Jersey Queen (Resistant

### Jersey Wakefield)

65 days

Plant—12 inches tall, upright, short stemmed, smoother and more bluish-green foliage than Jersey Wakefield.

Head—4½ inches in diameter at base x 6 inches deep, conical-shaped, slightly smaller than Jersey Wakefield, weighs 2¼ pounds. Compactness allows for closer planting.

A Yellows-resistant Jersey Wakefield for early home and market garden.



Badger Market

## Marion Market

75 days

Plant—12-16 inches, medium stem, blue-green leaves, later maturing and larger than Copenhagen Market.

Heads—6 inches in diameter, weight 5-6 pounds, round.

A Yellows-resistant Copenhagen Market somewhat slower developing and larger headed. A heavy yielding mid-season cabbage for market or Kraut.

## Red Hollander

100 days

Plant—13-15 inches, purple red.

Heads—7 inches in diameter, weight 6 pounds, round, Hollander type hard head, deep oval globe with a high core. Heads mature fast, permitting early cutting if desired. Good late cabbage for storage or shipping. Highly resistant to Yellows.

## Resistant Detroit

68 days

Plant—9-12 inches tall, short stemmed, blue-green and leafier than regular Golden Acre.

Head—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 3½ pounds, globular to slightly flattened with a solid white interior.

A Yellows-resistant Golden Acre type for early market and shipping.

## Wisconsin All Seasons

95 days

Plant—11-14 inches, similar to regular All Seasons but slightly coarser, more blue green and not as uniform.

Heads—10-11 inches in diameter, 6 inches deep, weight 10 pounds, hard, flattened globe shape, curved top and bottom.

A heavy yielding, hardy and resistant selection from All Seasons. An excellent late Kraut cabbage.

## Wisconsin Ballhead Short Stem 98 days

Plant—12-16 inches, blue green foliage, short stem.

Heads—6-7 inches in diameter, weight 6-7 pounds, round, compact, smaller and more uniform heads than Wisconsin Hollander No. 8.

A Yellows-resistant Danish Ballhead developed for early fall shipping in the North. Very uniform in type and maturity.

**Wisconsin Copenhagen**      **69 days**

**Plant**—10-11 inches tall, short stem, dull grey-green foliage.

**Head**—5-7 inches in diameter, compact, mostly round to flattened round and of good quality.

The earliest of Yellows-resistant Copenhagen class. Plant is more open than Racine Market. Most of the heads can be harvested at one time. Used for market and early Kraut.

**Wisconsin Golden Acre**      **65 days**

**Plant**—10 inches tall, compact, dark blue-green cup-shaped leaves.

**Head**—6 inches in diameter, weight 3 pounds. Round to deep-round with a solid interior.

A Yellows-resistant selection from Golden Acre. Leaf edges more waved, plant color more blue-green than Golden Acre. Heads and framework more compact and slightly smaller. Very uniform.

**Wisconsin Hollander No. 8**      **103 days**

**Plant**—16-20 inches, blue-green foliage, medium stem.

**Heads**—7-8 inches in diameter, weight 7-9 pounds, round flattened globe, heavy yielder.

A very resistant Ballhead type. This is the first Yellows-resistant cabbage released by the University of Wisconsin. A heavy yielder, desirable for storage, Kraut and shipping.

## CHINESE CABBAGE

Used chiefly for salads. The heads are crisp, tender and of mild flavor.

**Chihili**      **75 days**

**Plant**—20 inches tall, pale apple green leaves with a very upright growth.

**Head**—18-20 x 4 inches in diameter, long and cylindrical with a firm and crisp interior.

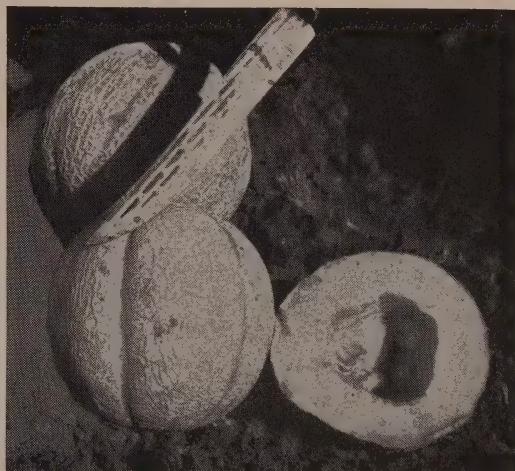
## CANTALOUP and MUSKMELON

Cantaloupe usually includes the shipping types of *Cucumis melo*, while the name muskmelon commonly refers to *all* of the varieties and types of *Cucumis melo*. It may mean more specifically, the larger fruited, heavier ribbed types used more in home and market gardening.

**Cornell Delicious No. 51**      **83 days**

**Fruit**—6-6½ x 5½ inches, nearly round, flattened on ends, medium ribbing and well netted. Flesh bright salmon in color and excellent quality.

Similar to Sunrise or Delicious but is resistant to Fusarium Wilt. A cross between Iroquois and Sunrise. An early wilt resistant Muskmelon. Excellent for home and market garden, shell is not hard enough for shipping long distances.



**Delicious**

## CANTALOUPE and MUSKMELON—Continued

### Golden Champlain (Lake Champlain)

Fruit—6 x 5 inches, round to slightly flattened, skin russet-orange when ripe, ribbed with salmon-orange, medium thick, juicy with a sweet musky flavor.

This is an extra early melon of good quality and vigorous growth, that sets fruit under adverse conditions. It is especially popular in Northern home gardens.

### Hales Best, Original or Jumbo 86 days

Fruit—7½ x 6 inches, skin yellow-green, indistinct ribbing, heavily netted, flesh thick, salmon-orange color, excellent flavor.

The largest of the Hales Best type. Popular for roadside markets and home gardens.

The several strains of Hales Best are all well adapted to shipping because of their firm flesh, strong rind and keeping qualities.

### Hales Best No. 936

87 days

Fruit—6½ x 6 inches, skin yellow-green, very little ribbing, heavily netted, flesh thick, salmon-orange, flavor sweet and spicy, small seed cavity.

An improved selection from Hales Best. It is better adapted to shipping and desirable for roadside market and home garden.

### Heart of Gold (Hoodoo)

95 days

Fruit—6½ x 5½ inches, almost round, distinctly ribbed, abundant fine gray netting over dark green background. Flesh thick, deep salmon colored, fine-grained, sweet, juicy and aromatic, small seed cavity.

A mid-season variety popular with market gardeners and home gardeners. One of the sweetest melons. Excellent quality, but not suited for long distant shipping.

### Iroquois

87 days

Fruit—7 x 6 inches, skin gray-green, prominent ribs and good netting, rind hard, flesh thick, deep salmon-orange color. Good texture, excellent quality, flavor sweet and musky, small seed cavity.

An improved variety developed by Dr. H. M. Munger of Cornell University, that combines resistance to certain strains of Fusarium wilt with highest quality, yielding ability and good appearance.

80 days

### Milwaukee Market

87 days

Fruit—7½ x 6 inches, round to oval in shape, skin gray-green, distinctly ribbed with sparse netting, flesh thick, deep salmon color, fine texture with excellent flavor.

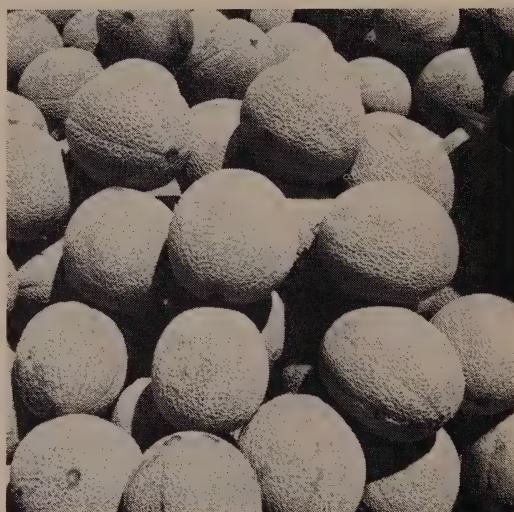
A good melon for home and market garden in Northern areas.

### No. 45 (Hales Best No. 45)

85 days

Fruit—6½ x 5½ inches, skin yellow-green, very little ribbing, heavily netted, flesh thick, salmon-orange color, firm and sweet, small seed cavity.

Developed by U. S. Dept. of Agric, for resistance to Powdery Mildew. This variety ships well at a more mature stage than the average melon.



No. 45

### Pride of Wisconsin (Queen of Colorado)

95 days

Fruit—6½ x 5½ inches, skin pearly-gray, hard and tough, shallow ribbed with sparse but heavy netting, flesh thick, solid orange, very sweet and of fine flavor.

A good melon for home and market garden.

### Rocky Ford or Netted Gem

92 days

Fruit—5½ x 4½ inches, a small rounded melon, slight ribbing and heavy netting over dark green skin, flesh green with gold tinge around seed cavity, very sweet and spicy flavor.

The original Rocky Ford cantaloupe. Now principally used for home and market garden.

### Schoon's Hardshell

90 days

**Fruit**— $7\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$  inches, large, oval with flattened ends, prominent ribs and abundant coarse netting over a gray-blue skin, flesh thick, salmon colored, solid and of excellent quality.

Slow to ripen, the rind stays firm allowing a longer picking period. Its tough skin also makes it an ideal shipper.

### Sugar Rock or Honey Rock

85 days

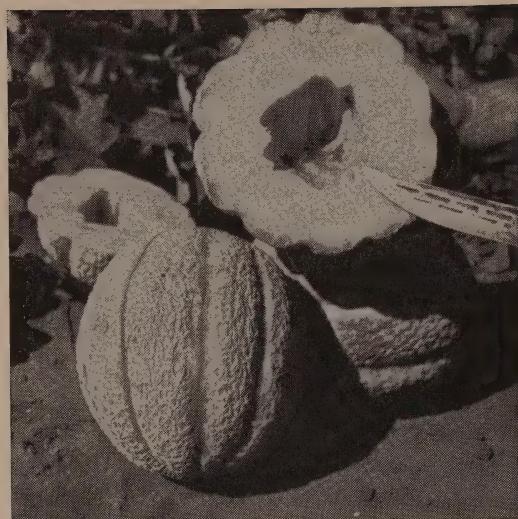
#### All-America Selection—1933

**Fruit**— $5\frac{1}{2} \times 5$  inches, nearly round, lacks ribbing, coarse gray netting on a gray-green skin, flesh very thick, juicy, salmon-orange in color and exceptionally sweet with musky flavor.

All America Selection, Golden Medal 1933. Quite resistant to growth cracking. Excellent for home gardening and local market. Considered one of the finest varieties for halving by the restaurant trade.



No. 45, Interior Flesh and Growth Habit



Hales Best

## CASABAS or WINTER MELONS

### Cranshaw

110 days

#### (or Crenshaw)

**Fruit**— $8 \times 6$  inches, skin is dark green when immature, yellow when ripe, rough or slightly corrugated, flesh salmon pink, of distinctive flavor and quality, small seed cavity.

Best adapted and popular in California and areas of long, warm growing season. Thin rind requires careful handling and special packing for shipment. Plants are vigorous and very productive.

### Golden Beauty

110 days

**Fruit**— $8 \times 7$  inches, skin wrinkled, a rich golden color when mature, flesh is white in color, very sweet and spicy.

Of tropical origin, it will not reach perfection except in the South and West

where the seasons are long, warm and dry. Properly stored they remain edible for months.

### Honey Dew—Green

110 days

**Fruit**— $7\frac{1}{2} \times 7$  inches, skin creamy-white when ripe, rind smooth and hard, an excellent keeper suitable for long distance shipping, flesh thick, emerald-green, sweet and tender.

Honey dew requires a long growing season and thrives best in the warmer sections of the country.

Days to maturity for melons in the Casaba and Honey Dew groups average generally from 15 to 25 days later than the Cantaloupes.

They are best known for their spicy, very sweet flesh and distinctive rind color.

# CARROT

Our seed is grown in areas where climatic conditions favor best production of seed high in germination and purity.

As with other biennials, planting stocks are selected, developed and maintained at our breeding grounds.

Seed stocks are bred and selected for strength and uniformity of top, color, shape, smoothness and size of root. Special consideration is given to exterior and interior color, core size and texture.

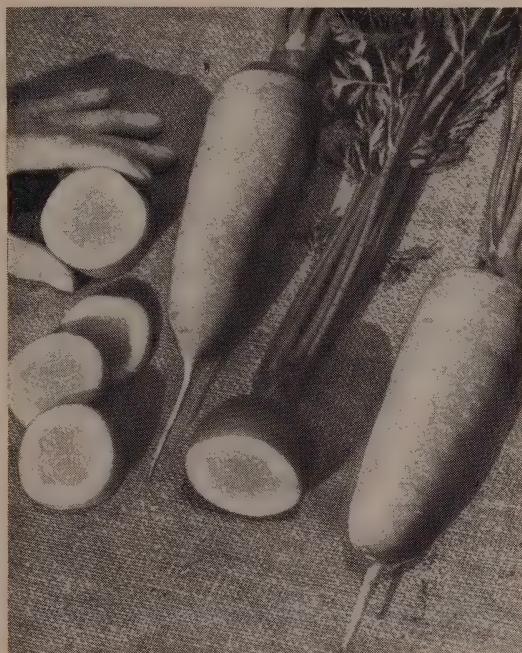
The selected roots are carefully stored and the following spring re-sorted and planted in isolated fields for seed production.

Days shown indicate average time required to develop roots of usable size.

<b>Chantenay</b>	<b>68 days</b>	<b>Imperator, Long Type</b>	<b>77 days</b>
Tops—15-19 inches tall. Root—5 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches at shoulder, tapered and stump rooted, deep orange. An all-purpose carrot used in home and market gardens. A heavy yielder and good storage variety.		Tops—16-20 inches tall and stronger than regular Imperator. Root—9-10 inches long x 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder, tapering to a nearly pointed tip, smooth exterior and deep orange.	
<b>Chantenay Long Type</b>	<b>68 days</b>	<b>Imperator Extra Long</b>	<b>77 days</b>
Tops—15-20 inches. Root—About 7 x 2 inches, more tapered than Chantenay Red Cored. Reddish orange, but not as uniform as Chantenay Red Cored. Good for bunching and shipping or home garden use. An NK & Co. selection.		An improved strain of Imperator that is noticeably longer and more slender. Particularly adapted for use on the West Coast and Rio Grande Valley.	
<b>Chantenay, Red Cored</b>	<b>68 days</b>	<b>Long Orange</b>	<b>85 days</b>
Tops—15-20 inches. Roots—About 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ x 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, heavy shoulder, stump-rooted, slightly shorter and thicker than regular Chantenay. Reddish-orange, uniform, tender and sweet. Core is about same color as flesh. A good carrot for commercial canning and freezing. Excellent texture and quality of flesh. Sometimes called coreless due to uniform interior color.		Tops—16-20 inches tall. Medium top. Roots—10-11 inches x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ -1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches wide at the shoulder, slightly tapered to nearly a pointed tip. Roots are about an inch longer than Imperator Long Type.	
<b>Danvers Half Long</b>	<b>75 days</b>	<b>Oxheart</b>	<b>75 days</b>
(Replaced by Red Cored Danvers) Tops—16-18 inches tall. Root—7-7 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long x 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches wide at shoulder, tapering and stump-rooted, coarse texture, medium orange color. A home and market garden variety. Can be used for bunching or bushel carrots.		Tops—18-22 inches tall. Root—10-12 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, tapered and pointed, rather coarse, red-orange flesh with lighter core. A heavy yielder on loose deep soil and used for stock feed. A good storage variety.	
<b>Gold Pak</b>	<b>77 days</b>	<b>Tops—15-18 inches tall. Root—4 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, broad, blunt and heart-shaped, coarse texture, medium orange exterior.</b>	
Tops—13-16 inches tall, relatively short, and strongly attached to the roots. Roots—9-10 inches long x 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ inches at the shoulder, slightly tapered, smooth, deep orange to reddish orange. Slimmer than Imperator, with a small core. A good variety for bunching, cello pack. Long, trim and slender roots,		Desirable for growing where top soil is heavy. A fast grower and easily harvested.	

**Red Cored Danvers****75 days****Tops**—16-20 inches tall.**Roots**—7-8 inches long x 2 inches wide at the shoulder, similar to regular Danvers except longer, slimmer, smoother and brighter orange-red. Excellent red cored interior.

An improved Danvers suitable for home, market garden and shipping trade. An N.K. &amp; Co. selection.

**Royal Chantenay****Royal Chantenay****68 days****Tops**—15-20 inches tall.**Roots**—6½ inches long by 2½ inches wide at shoulder, cylindrical, stump-rooted, smooth. The interior color is a solid reddish orange.

A recent N. K. &amp; Co. introduction primarily developed for the canner and freezer, but equally well suited for the home and market gardener.

**Scarlet Nantes  
(Coreless)****68 days****Tops**—10-12 inches tall.**Root**—6 inches long x 1½ inches wide, cylindrical, crisp and brittle, unsur-**Improved Short White or Mastodon****Tops**—18-22 inches.**Roots**—7-9 inches in length, heavy at shoulder, tapering to a point. Interior white, solid and crisp.**CARROT FOR STOCK****85 days**

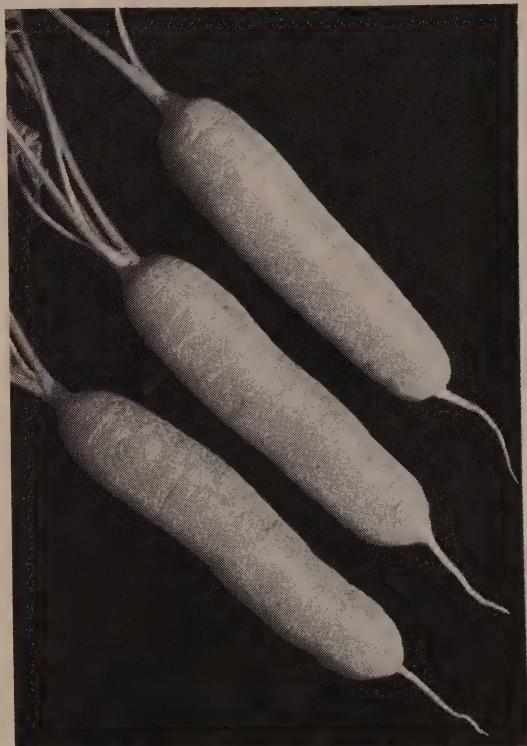
Desirable for canning in mixed vegetables and in soup. Also a heavy yielder for stock feed.

**Touchon****68 days****Tops**—10-12 inches tall.**Root**—6½ inches long x 1-1½ inches wide, cylindrical, fine texture and excellent quality. Root base is somewhat "shovel-nosed."

Similar to Scarlet Nantes, however the roots are slimmer.

**Waltham Hicolor****78 days****Tops**—16-20 inches tall.**Roots**—10-12 inches long by 1½ inches wide at shoulder, tapered, smooth exterior and deep orange to reddish-orange color.

Originated by the U. of Mass. Waltham Field Station from a cross of Hutchinson and Turkey Red. Resistant to leaf blight and widely used for packaging and bunching.

**Scarlet Nantes**

# CAULIFLOWER

Cauliflower seed, formerly produced exclusively in Europe, is now also satisfactorily grown in this country. The seed is in every way comparable to foreign grown stocks. We offer both early maturing and main crop strains of excellent quality.

The number of days shown indicates the time required to develop marketable heads from the setting of plants to open field.



Cauliflower, Snowball No. 16

## **Snowball No. 16**

**65 days**

**Plant**—Dwarf, compact in growth, upright, long medium green leaves giving good coverage of the head.

**Heads**—Large, smooth, pure white, slightly curved, deep, free from leaflets, about 6½ inches in diameter, weight about 2 pounds.

Most satisfactory strain for main crop fall harvest. Widely accepted for home and market garden.

## **Snowdrift**

**65 days**

**Plant**—A more vigorous strain of Snowball, leaves medium green, tall, erect, giving good coverage.

**Heads**—Similar to Snowball No. 16, heads large and deep, about 7 inches diameter, 2 pounds, pure white.

Very similar to Snowball No. 16. Matures evenly. Popular for both home and market garden.

## **Super-Snowball**

**52 days**

**Plant**—More dwarf and less upright than Snowball, medium green leaves satisfactory for tieing.

**Heads**—About 6½ inches diameter, medium deep, weight about 1½ pounds, compact, true white.

Desirable for home market gardening and freezing where earliness is first consideration.

## **St. Valentine**

**(Broccoli Type)**

**70 days**

**Plant**—32 inches, bluish-green, erect, leafy.

**Heads**—3-5 inches in diameter, compact, curved, white.

Widely grown on the West Coast as a winter crop, but not adapted to the short hot summers of the East and Middle West. This strain best where grown for March harvesting.

# CELERY

A specialty crop grown in many localities throughout the country where soil and climate are adapted to its culture. Celery needs rich soil high in nitrogen and should be side dressed with fertilizer.

Days indicated can only be relative as a crop so widely grown is dependent on local climatic factors.

## Green Varieties

### Giant Pascal

**125 days**

Plant—24 inches tall, dark green foliage, large heart that blanches to a creamy-white.

Stalk—8 inches in length, thick, solid and crisp with a good "nutty" flavor.

A popular late variety for home use or market trade because it stores well.

### Spartan 162

**132 days**

Plant—24 inches tall, erect, compact, full-hearted.

Stalk—9-10 inches in length, thick, rounded, fleshy, crisp, mild and good quality.

Developed by Michigan State University.

Spartan 162 has slow bolting habit for early planting. Plants are resistant to magnesium yellowing.

### Summer Pascal (Waltham Strain)

**120 days**

Plant—23 inches tall, upright, full-hearted with dark green foliage.

Stalk—9 inches to first joint, thick rounded, smooth, dark green, easy blanching.

Originated by University of Mass. An improved strain of Summer Pascal for the East and South, adapted to both upland and muck soils.

### Tall Utah 52-70

**130 days**

Plant—28-30 inches tall, good heart development, dark green foliage.

Stalks—9-10 inches in length, thick, smooth, waxy, medium green.

Primarily for fall and winter harvest in

the West. Has a bolting tendency when grown for early crop. Less tendency for foliar discoloration (Brown Check) than older Utah strains.

### Tall Utah 52-70H

**128 days**

A selection from Utah 52-70 for slightly longer ribs, longer standing character and less foliar discoloration.

### Utah or Golden Crisp

**125 days**

Plant—20-24 inches tall, compact, erect, full-hearted.

Stalk—8 inches in length, solid, stringless, with a distinct "nutty" flavor, blanches easily.

A very desirable green celery for fall planting, maturing about a week ahead of Giant Pascal. It is very tender but is adapted to long distance shipping and is excellent for home garden and local market. Most popular green variety.

### Utah Pascal 15

**125 days**

Plants—26-28 inches tall, dark green leaves, erect, compact, deeply cut leaves, full-hearted.

Stalks—9-10 inches in length, thick stem, rounded and quite smooth and crisp. Nutty flavor.

A strain of Utah for Eastern and Northern growers. Has resistance to foliar discoloration and fusarium yellows.

## Golden Varieties

### Golden Plume or Wonderful

**83 days**

Plant—19 inches tall, leafy, semi-dwarf in habit.

Stalk—7 inches in length, good firm stalks, blanching to golden yellow.

Slightly earlier and shorter than Golden Self-Blanching. Its attractive appearance and fine quality make it desirable for home and market garden use.

### Golden Self-Blanching

(American or Fall Dwf. Strain) **82 days**

Plant—20 inches tall, uniformly compact, medium size.

Stalk—7 inches in length, thick, solid and of good flavor and quality, blanches readily.

A well established variety popular with home and market gardeners.

## CELERY

### Golden Varieties—Continued

#### Cornell No. 619

100 days

Plant—23-25 inches tall, erect with compact uniform growth, foliage yellow-green.

Stalk—10 inches in length, thick and crisp. A long full-hearted type of excellent quality, that blanches easily.

Developed by the N. Y. State Agric. Exp. Station. Selected from a cross of Cornell 6, for petiole thickness, and Cornell 19, for petiole length. This selection has slightly better heart development and more open petiole. Good for home, market garden or shipping.

## CELERIAC—TURNIP ROOTED CELERY

#### Giant Smooth Prague

110 days

Plant—Spreading, celery-like in character with dark green foliage.

Root—3-4 inches in diameter, bulbous and knobby.

Bulbs used chiefly for flavoring in soups because of delicious celery-like flavor.

## CHICORY

#### Large Rooted Magdeborg

120 days

Plant—15 inches tall, medium green, upright dandelion-like foliage with fairly narrow leaves.

Root—12-14 inches long, tapered and white.

The dried, ground, roasted roots are often mixed with coffee. Leaves can be fed to poultry as a tonic.

#### Witloof or French Endive

140 days

Plant—15-18 inches, foliage smooth, long, medium dark green, slightly darker than Magdeborg.

Inner leaves and heart are used in salads. In the fall, roots can be reset and forced indoors. The resulting second-growth crown is self-blanching and excellent for winter-time salads.

## CHIVES

Plant—10 inches tall, bushy with thin onion-like leaves.

A hardy perennial of the onion family. Stems are used for flavoring soups, salads, stews and the purple flowers are highly decorative. Milder than onions.

## COLLARDS

#### Cabbage

70 days

Plant—24-30 inches tall, large, bluish-green crumpled leaves that form a loose head with cabbage flavor.

Used for greens principally in the South where the summer climate is too warm for cabbage.

#### True Georgia

80 days

Plant—30-36 inches tall, upright, large blue-green crumpled leaves. A leafy, non-heading plant of the cab-

bage family that produces greens under adverse conditions of heat and poor soil. Grown chiefly in the South.

#### Vates

75 days

Plant—28-32 inches tall, upright, larger, blue-green crumpled leaves, vigorous, and a non-heading type.

Introduced by Virginia Truck Experiment Station. A winter hardy variety in mid-Atlantic states and Florida. Widely adapted. Known for the lack of purpling in veins and leaves.

## CORN SALAD or FETTICUS

### Large Leaved

45 days

Plant—rounded, thick, medium grey-green, tender leaves that grow in the form of a rosette.

Sometimes called Lamb's Lettuce. Used in salads or cooked like Spinach.

## SWEET CORN

Since 1884, Northrup King has been actively engaged in research and production of sweet corn. All NK sweet corn has been grown under the direction of our own trained personnel.

The same principles of breeding that have made Northrup King hybrid field corn what it is today have been applied to sweet corn. As a result of this work, sweet corn hybrids have replaced most of the older open pollinated varieties.

This method of corn breeding involves the development of pure lines or strains (inbreds) by years of inbreeding and careful selection. The process requires at least five years to develop each inbred parent. During the inbreeding work, countless undesirable plants are discarded for each one selected and perpetuated. Vigor and size are necessarily sacrificed for purity and uniformity. Then, after two selected compatible inbreds are crossed, hybrid vigor results and the single cross hybrid is superior in every respect to the corn from which the inbred parents originated. These points of superiority are increased yield, more vigorous growth, disease resistance, greater plant and ear uniformity as well as better quality.

Seed should not be saved from corn planted with hybrid seed because there is a genetic break-up with definite loss in vigor and uniformity as compared with the first generation hybrid seed. A true hybrid variety must be newly crossed for each seed crop with carefully maintained pure parent lines. This is done by alternate planting of the inbred parents, through detasseling of the female rows, careful roguing and proper isolation from other varieties.

Northrup, King & Co. started inbreeding sweet corn in 1922, and were one of the first to institute such an intensive breeding program. Today our sweet corn breeding and trial grounds are among the largest in the country. Modern principles and techniques are used to originate new and better hybrids for all classes of trade.

Maturity dates are from emergence to canning or eating stage.

## Golden Hybrids

### Carmelcross

77 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, few suckers, scant foliage.

Ear—7 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1 $\frac{1}{8}$  inches, light yellow, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, blocky ear type, fair to good quality.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at the Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. It has an unusually large ear for such an early corn, is widely adapted and popular with home and market gardeners.

### Dixie Blend

83 to 90 days

Plant—6 $\frac{1}{2}$ -8 feet tall, vigorous plants.

Ear—Large, mostly 14-18 rows.

A mechanical blend of four or more hybrids of varying maturity. Adapted to the South primarily for home gardeners, giving advantage of hybrid vigor and yield without having all roasting ears mature at one time.

### Earliking

66 days

Plant—5-5 $\frac{1}{2}$  feet tall, ear height 15-18 inches, vigorous spring growth, scant foliage, few suckers.

Ear—7-8 inches long, mostly 12 row, 1 $\frac{3}{4}$  inches diameter, dark green husk cover with long flag leaves. Husks extend 1-2 inches beyond ear tip.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. to obtain a first early high quality hybrid. Its large high quality ear will make it an outstanding hybrid, popular especially in Northern areas with both home and market gardeners.

### Extra Early Hybrid Blend 66-77 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall

Ear—mostly 12 row.

Four or more early hybrids mechanically blended. Suitable for use in northern, short season areas by home gardeners giving the advantage of hybrid vigor without having all roasting ears mature at one time.

## SWEET CORN—Continued

### Golden Beauty

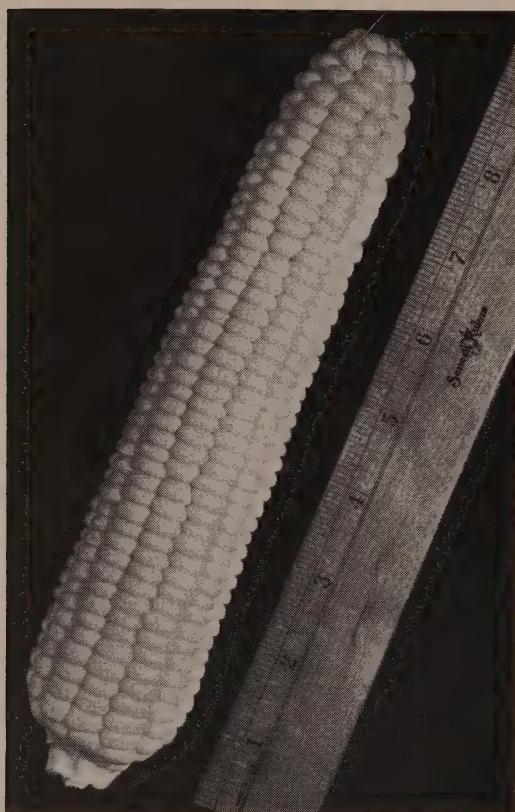
All-America Selection 1955

Plant—5-6 feet tall, very few suckers, dark green medium wide leaves. Wilt Resistant.

Ear—7½-8 inches long, 12 rows, 1¼ inches diameter, well filled tips with kernels of medium width and depth. Dark green good husk cover, long flag leaves, white silk.

Developed by W. H. Lachman, U. of Mass.  
Very attractive ear and plant.

69 days



Golden Bounty

### Golden Bounty

84 days

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, yellow tassels and tan silk, very few suckers, wilt resistant, ears borne 8 inches higher than Golden Cross NC.

Ear—9 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1¼ inches, bright yellow, medium kernel depth and width, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. An improved Golden Cross type developed to meet the demand for a taller plant with a higher ear and fewer suckers, excellent for mechanical picking. Excellent hybrid for home, market gardeners, canners and freezers. Quality is equal to Golden Cross.

### Golden Cross NC

85 days

Plant—6½-7 feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, yellow tassels and tan silk, suckers moderately, wilt resistant.

Ear—8 inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1¼ inches, bright yellow, medium kernel depth and width, excellent quality.

The original Golden Cross was developed by Glenn Smith at Purdue University. Perhaps the most widely adapted and well known yellow hybrid, this popular corn is used by home market gardeners, canners and freezers.



Golden Cross VT20

### Golden Cross VT 20

83 days

Plant—6½-7½ feet tall, vigorous, widely adapted, mixed red and yellow tassels, suckers less than NC, wilt resistant.

Ear—8-8½ inches long, 12-14 rows, diameter 1¾ inches, more golden than NC, good kernel depth, medium kernel width, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A popular, widely adapted strain of Golden Cross, which will withstand adverse conditions better than Golden Cross NC.

**Golden Freezer****80 days**

**Plant**—5½-6 feet tall, good vigor, suckers moderately.

**Ear**—8-9 inches long, 12 rows, 1½ inches in diameter, slim, cylindrical, very uniform ears, small cob, excellent quality.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. One of the sweetest tasting sweet corns. It is ideally suited for freezing or canning on the cob as well as fresh "corn-on-the-cob."

**Golden Monarch****85 days**

**Plant**—6½-7 feet tall, good vigor, sturdy thick stalks, wide medium green leaves, very few suckers. Ideal for mechanical picking.

**Ear**—8-9 inches long mostly 14-16 rows, 2¼ inches in diameter. Golden Cross kernel color and quality white interior silks.

A large eared Golden Cross type developed by Northrup, King & Co. Has longer ear, larger diameter, and is more cylindrical than Golden Cross. Kernel is deeper so recovery of cut corn is greater. Larger ear means greater tonnage per acre.

**Golden Rocket****67 days**

**Plant**—5-6 feet tall, foliage sparse and dark green, few suckers.

**Ear**—7-7½ inches long, 10 to 12 rows, 1¾ inches in diameter, medium yellow, kernels fairly deep and medium wide, quality good.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. and introduced as an early market corn.

**Golden Monarch****Hybrid Blend 8 Row Bantam****70 to 80 days**

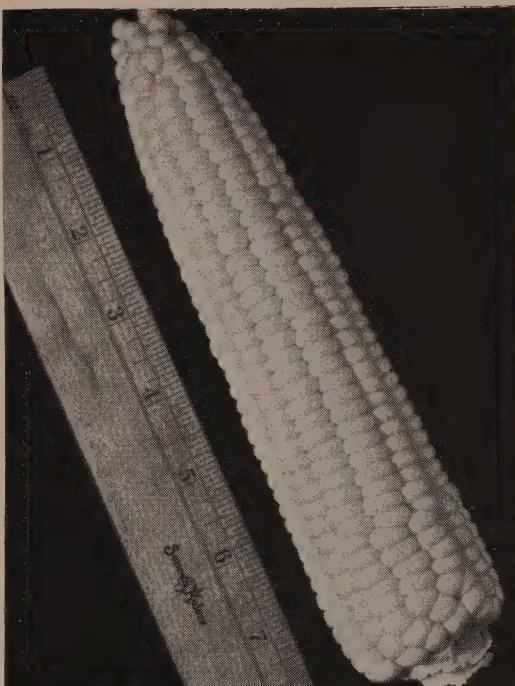
**Plant**—5-6 feet tall, Golden Bantam type. **Ear**—5½-6½ inches long, primarily 8 rows, kernels medium deep and wide.

A popular and dependable Northrup, King & Co. introduction of four or more mechanically blended, early 8 row hybrids. Especially suited to home gardens, will give best quality hybrid ears over extended picking period.

**Hybrid Blend 12 Row Bantam****80 to 90 days**

**Plant**—6½-7½ feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, widely adapted.

**Ear**—Mostly 12, some 10 and 14 rows. A formula mixture of four or more of the best yellow, chiefly 12 row hybrids of mid-early to full season maturity. Especially desirable for the home gardener as he can harvest choice ears for roasting, canning or freezing from the same planting over an extended period. This blend will give home gardeners the hybrid advantage of higher yield, better quality and disease resistance without all ears reaching maturity at one time.

**Golden Rocket****Hybrid G7****74 days**

**Plant**—5 feet tall, suckers slightly, red tassels and white silks.

**Ear**—5½-6½ inches long, 8 rows, diameter 1¼ inches, kernels medium width. Developed by Northrup, King & Co. An 8 row hybrid of the Golden Bantam type developed for home and market garden use.

## SWEET CORN—Continued

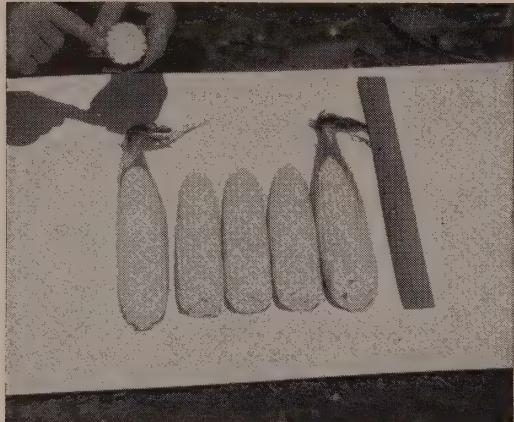
### Hybrid M13

72 days

Plant—5 feet tall, suckers moderately, Golden Bantam plant type.

Ear—5½-6½ inches long, 8 rows, small cob, quality excellent.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. as an early 8 row, high quality, home and market garden hybrid. Especially popular in northern states and Canada.



lochief

### lochief

87 days

#### All-America Selection—1951

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, vigorous, few suckers, strong root system, wide dark green leaves.

Ear—8-8½ inches long, 16-18 rows, 2½ inches in diameter, slight taper, very deep and narrow kernels.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State University. A popular widely adapted hybrid. This is an All-America Gold Medal winner.

### Marcross

69 days

Plant—5 feet tall, stalks short but sturdy, few suckers, wilt resistant.

Ear—7 x 1½ inches, 10-14 rows, medium to light yellow, wide kernels, ear blocky and carried low, quality fair to good.

Developed by Dr. W. R. Singleton at Conn. Agric. Exp. Station. An early market and home garden type.

### Miniature

68 days

Plant—3½-4 feet tall, suckers moderately, stalks are reddish-brown in color.

Ear—5½-6½ inches long, 8-12 rows, 1½ inches in diameter.

Quality excellent. Less suckering than Golden Midget. Ideal ear for freezing on cob. Fits into pint and quart containers. Home garden novelty.

### Morning Sun

72 days

Plant—5-6 feet tall, stiff stalk which resists lodging, few suckers, sparse very dark green foliage. High ear placement.

Ear—7-8 inches long, diameter 1¾ inches. 14 rows of golden kernels, medium wide and deep, giving a high recovery of cut corn.

This variety is in season with Marcross.

The sweetness and tenderness of the kernels is outstanding for a hybrid in this maturity class. Ideal for home and market gardeners and processors in short season areas. Good husk cover and long flag leaves. Dark silk.

### NK 75

75 days

Plant—6-6½ feet tall, sturdy, vigorous, stiff stalk which resists lodging, few suckers. Sparse foliage, high ear placement.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 1¾ inches in diameter, 14-16 rows of bright yellow, medium wide, deep kernels, tan silk. Ears are cylindrical with good tip fill. Husks are dark green and cover tips well. Medium dark green long flag leaves.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. It is a beautiful productive hybrid maturing a few days earlier than Carmelcross. Good for market, home gardens and processing in northern short season areas.

### NK 81

81 days

Plant—6½-7 feet tall, with good stalk strength, non-suckering, vigorous with sparse dark green foliage.

Ear—8 inches long, 1¾ inches in diameter, 14-16 rows deep narrow bright yellow kernels, white silk, tender and sweet with tight husks.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A productive high quality hybrid. Maturing a few days earlier than Golden Cross it is well suited for fresh market, processing and home gardens.

### NK 87

87 days

Plant—7½-8 feet tall, non-suckering, high ear placement, wilt resistant and very productive.

Ear—8-9 inches long, 2-2½ inches in diameter, 16-20 rows of deep, narrow bright yellow kernels. White silk.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A late large eared productive hybrid with very good quality. Developed for processing. Tight long husks and sweet flavor make it very attractive for use as a full season fresh market type.

**NK 195****84 days**

**Plant**—6½-7 feet tall, moderate sucker-  
ing, good vigor.  
**Ear**—8-9 inches long, 1⅓ inches diameter,  
14-16 rows, fine quality, bright yellow  
kernels, tan silk.  
Developed by Northrup, King & Co. Very  
productive and uniform.

Gives top fancy whole kernel and cream  
style pack, as well as frozen "corn on  
the cob."

**NK 199****84 days**

**Plant**—7½-8 feet tall, ear height 36 inches,  
sturdy plants, wide dark green leaves,  
few suckers, good vigor, medium long  
shanks, easy snapping.  
**Ear**—7½-8 inches long, 2½ inches dia-  
meter, 18-20 rows. Blocky ear, narrow,  
very deep kernels, bright golden color.  
Medium dark silk.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A  
high yielding, high row hybrid of out-  
standing quality with excellent recovery  
of cut corn. Widely used by processors,  
home and market gardeners.

**NK 1304****85 days**

**Plant**—7-8 feet tall, with high ear place-  
ment, very few suckers, thick sturdy  
stalk.  
**Ear**—8-8½ inches long, 1¾ inches dia-  
meter, 14 rows of attractive yellow ker-  
nels, white silk. Very uniform, cylindri-  
cal, with good husk cover, long flag  
leaves, and excellent tip fill.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A  
good shipper type that packs 5 dozen  
per crate and ideal for whole ear frozen  
or canned pack. Widely adapted with  
very good husk cover.

**NK 51036****77 days**

**Plant**—6-7 feet tall, clean, productive,  
with sparse, very dark green foliage.  
Strong stalk, high ear placement.

**Ear**—7½-8 inches long, 1¾ inches in di-

ameter, 14-16 rows, bright yellow, deep  
tender kernels, white silk, and cylindri-  
cal ear shape.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. A  
new very productive hybrid maturing  
in Carmelcross season. For fresh mar-  
ket, and processing.

**NK 1710****80 days**

**Plant**—6½-7 feet tall, non-suckering.  
Very productive.

**Ear**—8 inches long, 1⅓ inches in dia-  
meter, 14-16 rows. Deep narrow bright  
yellow kernels, dark silk, cylindrical.

Developed by Northrup, King & Co. An  
attractive productive hybrid maturing  
between Sugar King and Golden Cross.  
Developed for processing, but equally  
good for fresh market.

**Spancross****66 days**

**All-America Selection—1941**

**Plant**—4½-5 feet tall, medium green, few  
suckers, scant foliage.

**Ear**—6-6½ inches long, 10-14 rows.

A first early market and home garden  
type, a day or two earlier than Golden  
Rocket.

**Sugar King****78 days**

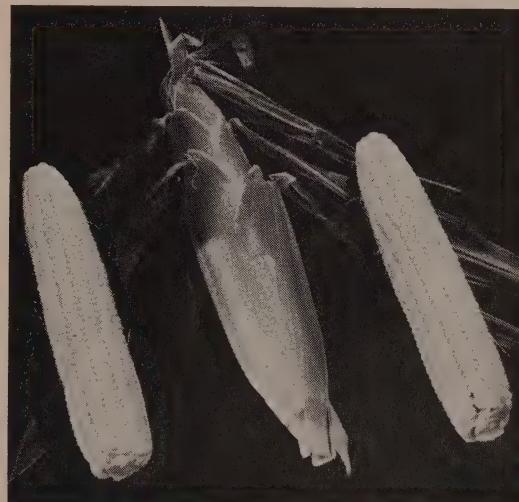
**Plant**—6-7 feet tall, plant is almost identi-  
cal to Morning Sun, but taller, with  
very dark green leaves, sparse foliage,  
few suckers, and prominent ears.

**Ear**—7-8 inches long, 14-16 rows, mostly  
cylindrical with very little taper. Husks  
are dark green and cover the tip well,  
flags are medium to long. Dark silk.

Developed and introduced by Northrup  
King. It is in the Carmelcross season  
and ideal for market and home garden-  
ers, as well as processors. Its outstand-  
ing feature is sweetness and tenderness.



NK 199



NK 1304

## SWEET CORN—Continued

### White Hybrids

#### COUNTRY GENTLEMAN TYPES

##### Royal Gent

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, suckers moderately, vigorous.

Ear—8-9 inches long, diameter 2½ inches, cylindrical, zig zag rows. Deep, pearly white kernels, good quality, light interior silks.

Used for canning whole kernel or cream style. Largest eared Cogent we've seen. Good field performance. Developed by N. K. & Co.

92 days

##### Illinois No. 13

96 days

Plant—7-7½ feet tall, suckers moderately, vigorous, dark green foliage.

Ear—7-8 inches long, diameter 2 inches, cylindrical, zig zag rows, slightly tapered, deep, pearly white, shoepeg kernels, light colored silks, good quality.

Used for canning whole kernel or cream style. Developed by Dr. W. H. Huelsen at University of Illinois.

### Hybrid Evergreen

#### (Triple Cross)

Plant—7½ feet tall, very vigorous, stalks sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 16-20 rows, 2 inches in diameter, pearly-white, ear blocky, quality good.

Developed by Northrup King & Company. Very productive, not as uniform in maturity as a single cross, making it more desirable for home and market gardeners.

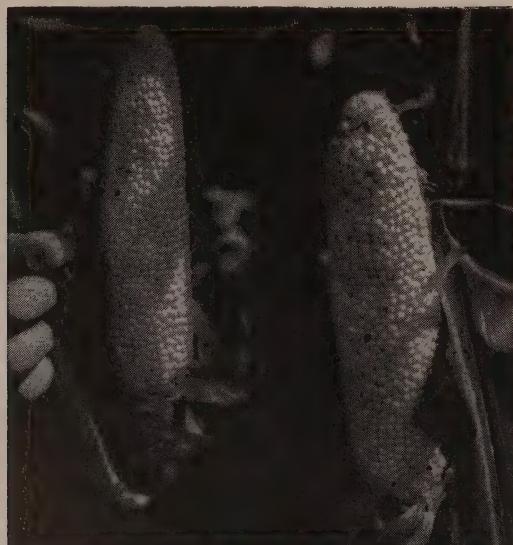
##### Illinois 14 x 11

91 days

Plant—8 feet tall, vigorous, sturdy stalk, suckers moderately, high ear.

Ear—8 inches long, 16-20 rows, narrow kernels of good depth, good quality, cylindrical, widely adapted.

A heavy yielder adapted to canning whole kernel and cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking. Developed by Dr. W. A. Huelsen at University of Illinois.



Royal Gent

### Evergreen Types

91 days

##### logreen 91

88 days

Plant—7½-8 feet tall, vigorous, virtually no suckers, widely adapted, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—7-7½ inches long, 18-22 rows, diameter 2½-2½ inches, kernels semi-narrow and deep, good quality.

Developed by Dr. E. S. Haber at Iowa State University. An early maturing, widely adapted white hybrid, especially valuable where maturity is a factor. Very productive, it is recommended for canning cream style. Adapted to mechanical picking.

##### logreen 56

95 days

Plant—8-8½ feet tall, sturdy stalk, virtually no suckers, dark green foliage, high ear.

Ear—7½-8 inches long, 18-22 rows, diameter 2½ inches, narrow kernel of very good depth, pearly white, blocky ear type, medium to good quality.

##### Snow King

88 days

Plant—8 feet tall, vigorous, suckers moderately, widely adapted, wide dark green leaves.

Ear—8-9 inches long, 16-20 rows, diameter 2½ inches, narrow, deep, pearly white kernels.

Developed by N. K. & Co. It has a longer, more cylindrical ear, whiter kernel and better quality than logreen 91. An excellent quality white hybrid for home and market gardeners.

## Open Pollinated Yellow Varieties

### Golden Bantam (Early) 76 days

Plant—4½-5 feet tall, foliage medium green moderate suckering.

Ear—7 inches long, mostly 8 rows, straight and cylindrical, medium golden yellow, quality excellent.

### Northrup King's Strain

Especially adapted to home gardens where early roasting ears are desired. Especially popular in Northern areas and is unsurpassed in quality.

### Gill's Golden Early Market 73 days

Plant—5 feet tall, few suckers, scant foliage, dark green leaves.

Ear—6-7 inches long, 10-12 rows, chunky, slightly tapered, kernels medium to light yellow, quality fair.

An extra early yellow variety adapted to home and market garden use in Northern short season area.

### Golden Midget 68 days

Plant—3 feet tall, many suckers, slender stalks.

Ear—3-4 inches long, 8 rows, cylindrical. A home garden novelty. A very early high quality corn ideally suited for freezing because small ears fit into quart carton. Also small plants make this popular for gardens where space is limited.



Extra Early Golden Bantam

### Golden Sunshine 74 days

Plant—5½ feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk fairly sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—6½ inches long, 10-14 rows, kernels creamy-yellow, quality good.

A selection from a cross between Golden Bantam and Early Market. Early and popular with home and market gardeners in short season areas.

## Open Pollinated—White Varieties

### Country Gentleman (Shoepeg )

Plant—7 feet tall, foliage dark green, stalk slender, few suckers.

Ear—7 inches long, cylindrical to tapering, kernels pearly-white, deep narrow, in irregular staggered rows, flavor good.

A standard late variety for home and market gardeners. Widely used but most popular in the Central and Southern U. S.

### Stowell's Evergreen 100 days

Plant—8 feet tall, foliage medium dark green, stalk sturdy, few suckers.

Ear—8 inches long, 14-18 rows, cylindrical to tapered, kernels pearly-white, fairly broad and quite deep.

This is a standard late variety for the home gardener. A dependable and productive variety where season is long.

## POPCORN

### Jap Hulless (Early White) 83 days

Plant—4½-5 feet tall, vigorous grower, slender.

Ear—4 inches long, chunky, irregular rows, slender white kernels.

Tender kernels fiber free, of excellent eating quality.

### South American Hybrid (Late Yellow)

110 days

Plant—6-6½ feet tall, vigorous growth, stands well, and is high yielding.

Ear—7-8 inches long, 14-16 rows and a medium yellow kernel color.

A productive yellow hybrid with high popping expansion and excellent eating quality.

Kernels are larger than Jap Hulless Early White.

## CRESS

<b>Curled or Pepper Grass</b>	<b>45 days</b>	A hardy aquatic perennial adapted to culture in cool, very moist situations such as banks of streams or springs.
Plant—8 inches, leaves finely cut, deep green and curled.		
A fast growing annual used for garnishing and salads with a pleasant pungent flavor.		
<b>True Water Cress</b>	<b>180 days</b>	
Plant—spreading habit, leaves mildly pungent, small, thick, bright green and divided.		

## CUCUMBER

Cucumbers require a warm, rich, light, well drained soil and are rather susceptible to adverse weather conditions, insects and disease. Considerable breeding work has been done in recent years in developing improved varieties of better shape, color, yield and disease resistance. We carry on extensive seed stock selection and improvement work.

The number of days given indicates approximate time from planting seed to usable stage, whether for pickling or slicing.

<b>Ashley</b>	<b>65 days</b>	<b>Early Fortune</b>	<b>65 days</b>
Vine—Early, medium vigorous growth.		Vine—Dark green, medium sized leaves giving good coverage.	
Fruit—7½ inches long at best market stage, most closely resembles Marketer in fruit, with dark skin color and slightly tapered ends. White spine.		Fruit—8-9 x 2½-3 inches, cylindrical to somewhat bulging at center.	
A downy mildew resistant variety developed at the Clemson Truck Experimental Station. Particularly well adapted to the South and used mainly as a slicer.		Slightly tapered at blossom end, good dark green color with yellow-green stripes, white spine.	
<b>Boston Pickling</b>	<b>57 days</b>	An excellent slicing variety grown extensively in home and market gardens.	
Vine—Vigorous, prolific, leaves dark green and broad.		<b>Early Frame or Short Green</b>	<b>58 days</b>
Fruit—5-6 x 2½-3 inches, blunt ended, dark green, black spine, larger than National.		An old variety which has been replaced by Chicago Pickling.	
An old standard pickling type.		<b>Early Green Cluster</b>	<b>54 days</b>
<b>Chicago Pickling</b>	<b>58 days</b>	An old variety which has been replaced by National Pickling.	
Vine—Strong grower, good leaf coverage.		<b>Early Russian</b>	<b>52 days</b>
Fruit—5-7 x 2½-2¾ inches, dark green, not as cylindrical as National Pickling, tapers slightly at ends, black spine.		Vine—Fast grower, leaves medium dark green.	
An excellent pickling variety for home and market garden use. Longer and thicker than Boston Pickling.		Fruit—5 x 2½-3 inches, slightly oval with rounded ends, smooth, medium green in color. Black spine.	
<b>Earliest of All</b>	<b>60 days</b>	A first early pickling variety most adapted to northern short season areas.	
Vine—Dark green, vigorous, medium leaf.		<b>Lemon</b>	<b>64 days</b>
Fruit—7-8 x 2½-2¾ inches, smooth and symmetrical, dark green, white spine. Similar to Staysgreen and Black Diamond.		Vine—Very prolific.	
Primarily used by southern growers as an early shipper. Holds color well and is suitable for synthetic dills.		Fruit—2½-3 inches, small, lemon-shaped, flat at stem and blossom end, flecked brown on yellow skin, black spine.	
		Used for pickles and salads. Crisp and well flavored.	

**Longfellow  
(Vaughan's)**

**72 days**

**Vine**—Vigorous, medium green, large leaves.

**Fruit**—12-14 x 2½-3 inches, well shaped, dark green, thick flesh and small seed cavity, white spine.

Suited to outdoor or greenhouse culture, holds color well for shipping.

**Long Green**

**70 days**

**Vine**—Vigorous, dark green, broad leaves, giving good coverage.

**Fruit**—8-11 x 2½-3½ inches, large, cylindrical, with rounded ends, slight taper, slightly rougher and more warty than other slicing varieties, black spine. Very desirable for slicing and ripe pickles. During very high temperatures, fruits turn yellow before reaching slicing size.

**Marketer**

**66 days**

**All-America Selection—1943**

**Vine**—Very vigorous, dark green leaves.

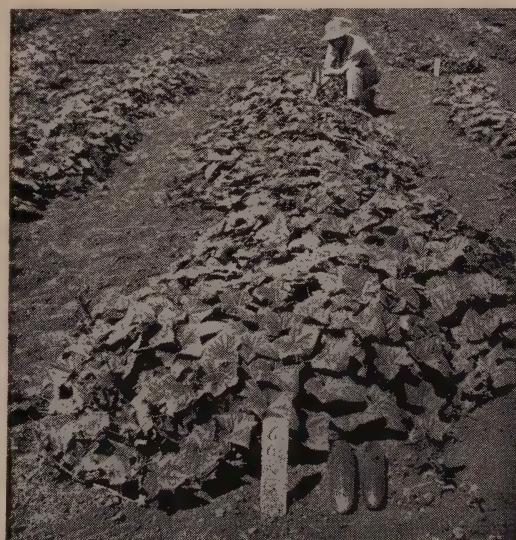
**Fruit**—8-10 x 2½ inches, long, slim, uniform with abrupt taper at stem end and fairly rounded blossom end. Very dark green, smooth, solid white flesh, small seed cavity, white spine.

Good color, long, slim shape and firm flesh.

**Marketer Long Strain**

**66 days**

A selection of Marketer for longer fruit. Fruit is about an inch longer than Marketer and slightly lighter green in our trials. Not as widely adapted as regular Marketer.



Early Surecrop Hybrid

**National Pickling**

**54 days**

**Vine**—Leaf is dark green, medium large. Good coverage for fruit, but not as large as Chicago Pickling, very prolific.

**Fruit**—5½-6½ x 2½-3 inches, cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green, black spine.

Developed under direction of the National

Pickle Packers Assn., at the Michigan Agricultural College. Our strain is outstanding in uniformity and high yield.



Ohio MR 17

**OHIO MR 17**

**56 days**

**Vine**—Vigorous, dark green, large leaves.

**Fruit**—6½-7½ x 2½-3 inches, tapering, well warted, small seed cavity, black spine.

A mosaic resistant pickling cucumber developed at Ohio State University. It is slimmer and darker green than National, very productive.

**Ohio MR 200**

**68 days**

**Vine**—Vigorous, leaves heavy and rough. Has exhibited a fairly high resistance to mosaic.

**Fruit**—8-10 x 2¼-2¾ inches, cylindrical, straight, more blunt at stem end than Marketer. White spine.

Originated by the Ohio AES and H. J. Heinz from a Niagara cross. A good slicer for areas where mosaic is a problem.

**RX SMR 58**

**56 days**

**Vine**—Vigorous, productive dark green foliage.

**Fruit**—6-6½ x 2½-3 inches, blocky, medium dark green, nearly cylindrical. Black spine.

A pickling type, resistant to spot rot and mosaic. Fruit is slightly shorter than Wisconsin SMR 18 in our trials.

**Wisconsin SMR 15**

**56 days**

**Vine**—Vigorous, medium large with good fruit coverage, and dark green leaf.

**Fruit**—5½-6 x 2½-3 inches, cylindrical, blunt ended, dark green. Black spine.

A pickling type, resistant to spot rot and mosaic, developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin. Parentage includes Ohio MR 25.

## CUCUMBER—Continued

<b>Wisconsin SMR 18</b>	<b>56 days</b>	
Vine—Vigorous, productive, with dark green foliage.		cellent pickles when used very young. Mature fruits become thin fleshed and seedy. A different species than ordinary cucumber sorts.
Fruit—6-6½ x 2½-3 inches, dark green, nearly cylindrical, blocky. Black spine.		
A productive pickling variety, spot rot and mosaic resistant, developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin. Par- entage includes Ohio MR 17.		
<b>Snow's Pickling</b>	<b>54 days</b>	<b>White Wonder</b>
Replaced by National Pickling.		Vine—Good vigor, leaves medium large and medium green.
<b>Straight 8</b>	<b>63 days</b>	Fruit—7 x 3 inches, cylindrical with rounded ends, ivory-white color, white spine.
All-America Selection—1935		A novelty with real merit and excellent eating quality. Popular in the South.
Vine—Vigorous and productive, dark green broad leaves affording good coverage.		<b>Wisconsin SR 6</b>
Fruit—7-8½ x 2¾ inches, cylindrical, rounded blunt ends, rich dark green and remarkably free from striping, white spine.		(spot-rot resistant)
Unusually uniform, dark green slicing variety. Desirable for shipping, market trade and home garden.		Vine—Vigorous, dark green, productive.
<b>West India Gherkin</b>	<b>60 days</b>	Fruit—5½-7 x 2½-3 inches thick, dark green, cylindrical, black spine.
Vine—Strong, vigorous grower, good yielder, small. Leaves similar to water-melon, covering fruit well.		Developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin, as a spot-rot resistant Na- tional type pickle.
Fruit—1½ x 1 inch, small, oval shape, light green, uniform. Covered with short prickly spine.		<b>Wisconsin SMR 12</b>
Used exclusively for pickles. Makes ex-		Vine—Medium size, medium green foliage.
		Fruit—5½x6½ x 2½-3 inches, semi- blocky, well warted, medium green. Be- tween SR 6 and MR 17 in shape. Black spine.
		Developed by Dr. Walker, University of Wisconsin. Resistant to spot rot and mosaic.

## HYBRID CUCUMBER

<b>Early Sure Crop</b>		<b>68 days</b>
(F <sub>1</sub> Hybrid)		
All-America Selection—1951		
Vine—Very vigorous plant with larger leaves than most varieties.		
Fruit—9-11 inches x 2½-3 inches. Dark fruit, small seed cavity, white spine, slicer.		
A true hybrid. The spring vigor, disease resistance, dark green foliage, increased yield and ability to produce over a long period make this especially desirable for home and market.		

## DANDELION

### Improved Thick Leaf (Arlington Thick Leaf)

Plant—Semi-erect, leaves dark green and broad, forming a 14-18 inch rosette, thick, tender and easily blanched.

Primarily used for early spring greens.

## DILL

<b>Long Island Mammoth</b>	<b>70 days</b>
Plant—2-2½ feet tall, very fine leaves, vigorous grower.	
Seed—Very flat, brown.	
Flower heads and partially matured seed clusters are used for flavoring pickles and kraut.	

The maturity days listed after the varieties described above are based on average trial performance at our Research Farm and Trial Grounds near Minneapolis.

## EGG PLANT

Seeds are usually started indoors and the seedlings transplanted outdoors after all frost danger is past. The number of days indicated below denotes approximate time until edible fruits are produced.

### Black Beauty

80 days

Plant—24-30 inches tall, erect, compact, large green leaves, produces well.

Fruit—Smooth, dark purple, oval to deep globe shape, blunt ended, good quality and flavor, spineless.

Fairly early, widely adapted and most popular for home and market garden as the fruits are shapely and hold their

Black Beauty is the standard variety for broad fruits. It is widely grown for main crop.



Black Beauty Egg Plant

## ENDIVE

A dark green, very leafy "salad green" type of vegetable. Plants are low lying and spreading in appearance. Primarily used for garnishing and summer salads. Recognized for its distinct curled leaves and tart flavor. High in vitamin content and easily grown.

### Broad Leaved Batavian

90 days

Replaced by Full Heart Batavian.

### Full Heart Batavian

85 days

(Escarolle)

### All-America Selection—1934

Plant—12 inches across, upright to spreading growth, deep green, slightly crumpled, closely bunched with center leaves producing a well blanched heart.

Excellent for home and market gardeners and shippers. Often planted in late June or early July in the North for a late fall crop.

### Green Curled

95 days

Plant—16 inches across, medium green, deeply cut and fringed outer leaves. Leaves can be tied up for further blanching, stems green.

Excellent for salads and garnishing. Withstands adverse conditions of heat and dry weather.

### Green Curled Pancalier

95 days

Plant—14-16 inches across. Dark green curly leaved, deeply cut leaves, similar to Ruffic but rose tinted mid-rib. Toothed outer leaves.

A large late plant. Blanches to creamy white when closely planted.

### Green Curled Ruffic

95 days

Plant—15-17 inches across. Deeply dark green fringed cut leaves. Green fleshy mid-ribs. Produces heavy growth.

An improved large green curled variety. Easily blanched at the heart into creamy white.



# LETTUCE

Our lettuce seed is produced both in the Inter-Mountain area and in California, and our stocks are carefully tested in our Minneapolis Trial Grounds. We attempt to have available the best possible stocks of both the new strains of tested adaptability and the older standard varieties. Days to maturity indicate average time to produce edible heads or leaves under Minnesota conditions and denote comparative earliness. Symbols b.s. indicate black-seeded; w.s., white-seeded.

## Heading Varieties

### Bibb—b.s.

60 days

**Head**—Small rosette  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide, outer leaves smooth and dark green, interior golden-yellow.

A distinctly different type of high quality for home garden use. Small rosette-type heads delicately flavored, excellent in salads. Harvest before heads become solid. Also known as Lime-stone.

### Big Boston—w.s. (Trocadero)

75 days

**Head**—Medium size, compact butterhead type, leaves glossy, light green and crumpled with bronzed edges, interior creamy-yellow, quality excellent.

A popular old standard variety used both in outdoor culture and for forcing.

### Cornell or Imperial 456—w.s. 80 days

**Head**—Medium to small sized, solid, dark green with rather prominent ribs.

Developed by Cornell University and U.S. Dept. of Agric. from same breeding material as Great Lakes. Does well in muck soil in the summer and is resistant to tip burn and early bolting.

### Golden Gate A—b.s.

88 days

**Head**—Large, dark green, well protected heads, not ribby; crisp and fine quality.

Originated by USDA Salinas, California. Similar to Great Lakes, slow bolting, holds well at maturity. Resistant to tip-burn and rib discoloration.

### Great Lakes—w.s.

82 days

**All-America Selection—1944**

**Head**—Large, firm, outer leaves very dark green, blistered, well folded with tendency to heavy mid-rib.

All America winner developed by U.S. Dept. of Agric. in conjunction with Michigan State University. A sure heading variety with considerable resistance to tipburn.

A favorite with home, market gardeners and long distance shippers because of its ability to head under adverse conditions.



Big Boston



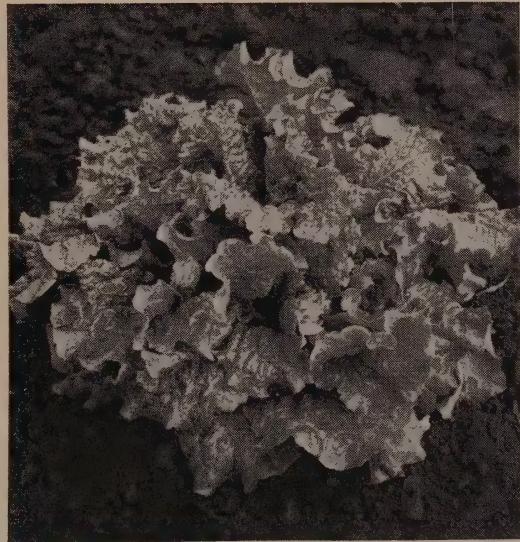
Studying tests of lettuce in Northrup, King & Co.'s Trial Grounds

## LETTUCE—Continued

<b>Great Lakes 66—w.s.</b>	<b>84 days</b>	<b>Hanson Head—w.s.</b>	<b>80 days</b>
Similar to Great Lakes 118. A larger framed type with color slightly darker than Great Lakes 118.			
<b>Great Lakes 118—w.s.</b>	<b>82 days</b>		
Head—Large, good wrapper leaf, glossy dark green. A medium early Great Lakes, well suited for shipping, good resistance to tipburn.			
<b>Great Lakes R200—w.s.</b>	<b>88 days</b>		
Head—Large, round, firm. Bright green foliage. A good large head Great Lakes strain with tolerance to tipburn. Larger outer leaves give good head protection.			
<b>Great Lakes 366—w.s.</b>	<b>84 days</b>		
A Great Lakes selection producing good size in cool weather. Good resistance to tipburn.			
		<b>Iceberg—w.s.</b>	<b>82 days</b>
<i>Iceberg</i>		Head—Medium size, leaves tightly folded and crinkled, light green tinged with brown, crisp white interior. Popular for home and local market gardens, fine flavor. Not as popular as New York types but stands more heat.	
<b>Imperial 44—w.s.</b>	<b>82 days</b>		
Heads—Medium in size, long leaves folding well over a good firm head. Lighter green, more heavily crumpled and coarser leaf edge than New York, crisp white interior.			
Especially well liked in the East and Southeast where it is rated one of the surest heading varieties during hot weather. More resistant to tip burn than Imperial 152.			
<b>Imperial 101—w.s.</b>	<b>85 days</b>		
Head—Large, outer leaves coarsely crumpled, medium solid, good quality. A selection out of Imperial 615 but larger head, slightly later, darker color and smoother base. A cool weather variety.			
<b>Imperial 615—w.s.</b>	<b>82 days</b>		
Head—Large mostly globular, well foliated and firm in cool weather. Only slightly crumpled leaves. Resistant to Brown Blight. Like other winter varieties, tipburns easily in warm weather.			
<b>Imperial 847—b.s.</b>	<b>83 days</b>		
Heads—Medium large round to globular. Frame leaves medium to dark green. Well folded. Developed by USDA LaJolla, California. Resistant to brown blight. One of the most widely adapted Imperial strains.			
<b>Great Lakes 659—w.s.</b>	<b>86 days</b>		
Heads—Medium large solid. Good dark green fringed leaves, very firm. Widely adapted, cold resistant, resistant to tipburn. Has good wrapper leaf.			

<b>Merit—b.s.</b>	<b>84 days</b>	<b>Premier Great Lakes—w.s.</b>	<b>75 days</b>
Head—Medium to large dark green. Very good butt confirmation, a large core at base when cut. Crisp, good quality.		Head—Uniformly large, early, dark green, slightly ribbed solid head, resistant to tip burn. An early smooth leaf type of Great Lakes.	
Originated by USDA Beltsville, Md. Similar to Great Lakes. Slow bolting. Resistant to Big Vein.		Developed by Prof. M. T. Lewis of Penn State College. A week earlier than Great Lakes. A heading type that has performed very well in our Minnesota trial grounds.	
<b>New York No. 12—w.s.</b>	<b>76 days</b>		
<b>(New York or Wonderful)</b>			
Head—Medium large, compact, leaves somewhat exposed on a heavy framework, lighter green and more finely cut edges than regular New York.			
An early strain of the New York, quite tolerant to summer heat.			
<b>Pennlake—w.s.</b>	<b>83 days</b>	<b>Progress—w.s.</b>	<b>82 days</b>
<b>All-America Selection—1949</b>		Head—Large, round, head, dark green thick leaves, heavily savoyed. Crisp.	
Head—Medium to small, outer leaves dark green, slightly crumpled, well folded, less finely cut edges than Great Lakes. Comparatively free from objectionable ribbiness, interior crisp and firm. Very uniform head development.		Originated New Jersey AES and USDA. Matures in season with Imperial 44 (one of the parents) and has thicker leaves, more savoyed and more resistant to tipburn.	
Developed by Prof. M. T. Lewis of Penn State College and has received All-America recognition.			
		<b>White Boston—w.s.</b>	<b>76 days</b>
		Heads—Butterhead type, leaves larger brighter green and less blistered than Big Boston, interior creamy-yellow.	
		Recommended for home and local markets. Excellent quality.	

## Loose Leaf Varieties



Black Seeded Simpson

<b>Black Seeded Simpson—b.s.</b>	<b>45 days</b>
Plant—Large, upright, compact, leaves light green, broad and frilled, interior crisp, good quality. Leaf slightly more crinkled than Early Curled Simpson.	
A popular early variety dependable everywhere for home and market gardens.	

<b>Grand Rapids—b.s.</b>	<b>45 days</b>
Plant—Large, erect and compact, leaves bright green, broad with fine waved and frilled margins.	
One of the most popular loose-leaved varieties for home gardens and greenhouse forcing. It is capable of continuous growth even under adverse weather. Leaves are more waved and frilled than Early Curled Simpson or B.S. Simpson.	



Grand Rapids

## LETTUCE—Continued

### Grand Rapids Washington Strain—b.s.

45 days

A tipburn resistant strain of Grand Rapids. Leaves not quite as frilled as Grand Rapids. Very leafy heads, light green in color; crisp leaf. A leading greenhouse forcing variety.

### Oak Leaf—w.s.

40 days

Plant—Medium size, compact to spreading, leaves lobed, bright green and oak leaf shaped. Forms a rosette or indefinite head.

An old variety regaining popularity because of its tender texture and ability to withstand heat without getting bitter.

### Prizehead—w.s.

45 days

Plant—Upright, inner leaves medium green, outer reddish-brown. The loose outer leaves are curled and frilly, decorative and good tasting, the center leaves are tender and more mild. A good, early, very popular variety of lettuce for home gardeners. Rapid growing.



Salad Bowl Lettuce

### Salad Bowl—b.s.

50 days

All-America Selection—1952

Plant—Leaves are short and closely set, waved and notched. A plant fills a salad bowl with a perfect rosette of rich green and very decorative leaves.

A new slow bolting variety. It stands heat better than Oak Leaf and is somewhat similar in appearance, however, slightly lighter green and more deeply lobed.

## Romaine, Cos, or Celery Lettuce

Cos lettuce is quite distinctive from ordinary lettuce and has thicker, more brittle leaves, a heavier midrib with a sweet yet piquant flavor. Popular for home and market gardening and also suitable for forcing.

### Paris White Cos—w.s. (Trianon)

66 days

Head—8-9 inches tall, upright, cylindrical, medium green, self-folding leaves forming a compact head, interior greenish-white.

### Parris Island Cos

66 days

Head—8-9 inches tall, upright, cylindrical interior pale green to creamy, solid, crisp tall dark green plant.

A mosaic resistant variety similar to Dark Green Cos, but leaves are slightly darker gray-green.

## MUSTARD

<b>Chinese Broad Leaf or Large Smooth Leaf</b>	<b>40 days</b>	<b>Southern Giant Curled, Large Standing</b>	<b>40 days</b>
Plant—10 inches tall, leaves smooth with toothed edges, medium green. Roundish mid-rib.		Plant—10 inches, long, wide bright green leaves, very curly on edges, large hardy plant, upright in growth.	
Seed—Small, reddish brown.		Seed—Small, reddish brown.	
<b>Florida Broadleaf</b>	<b>40 days</b>	<b>Tendergreen Mustard Spinach</b>	<b>35 days</b>
Plant—10 inches, broad, thick, smooth, light green leaves. Distinct whitish flattened mid-rib.		Plant—10 inches, leaves oblong, broad, fairly smooth, with light green center ribs. A rather tall plant, combining flavor of mustard and spinach. Resists heat and drought.	
Seed—Small, reddish brown.		Seed—Dark reddish brown.	
Leaf is a shade wider than Chinese Broad Leaf.			

## OKRA or GUMBO

<b>Clemson Spineless</b>	<b>54 days</b>	<b>Perkins Mammoth Long Podded</b>	<b>55 days</b>
<b>All-America Selection—1939</b>		Plant—5 feet, upright, heavy foliage.	
Plant—4½ feet tall, erect, less foliage than Perkins.		Pods—7-8 inches, bright green, ribbed, tapered, fleshy, spined.	
Pods—6 inches, rich green, tapered, ridged, entirely spineless.		The standard variety for home, market garden and canning.	
Developed at the South Carolina Agric. Exper. Station. An excellent, uniform strain desirable for home and market garden.		<b>White Velvet</b>	<b>60 days</b>
<b>Green Velvet</b>	<b>57 days</b>	Plant—4½-5 feet tall, prolific.	
Plant—5-5½ feet tall, erect, prolific, pods borne close to plant.		Pods—6-7 inches long, tapered, smooth, spineless, free from ridges.	
Pods—7-8 inches, light green, spineless, slender and tapered.		Very popular and widely grown throughout the South.	
Developed by J. C. Miller of Louisiana Exper. Station. Adapted to canning as it holds color and shape in processing.			

Northrup King & Co.'s Garden Seeds are sold in bulk by conscientious dealers from coast to coast.



Perkins Long Podded Okra

# ONION

The onion seed of all our important domestic varieties is produced by trained, experienced personnel in the most favored areas of Idaho, Utah and California. Our stock seed selection and maintenance work is carried on at our Minneapolis and Idaho trial and breeding grounds where the rigorous climate produces basic seed stock of highest excellence. The mother bulbs are critically selected for trueness to varietal type, uniformity, high yield and keeping quality. Our selection and maintenance work is carried on continuously and especially selected mother bulbs are shipped out west for stock seed increase each year.

## Red Varieties

### Red Wethersfield

100-105 days

Bulb—Large, deep-flat, skin deep purplish-red, flesh fine grained and white with a purple tinge.

An old standard variety, popular for growing sets and for home gardens where a strong onion is liked. Excellent for storage.

### Southport Red Globe

110 days

Bulb—Medium large, deep globe-shaped, small neck, skin dark glossy red, flesh fine grained, white with a tinge of purple.

A very productive late variety and a good keeper. Has outstanding dark red color. Popular in some markets, N. K. & Co. selection.

## Yellow Varieties

### Australian Brown

100 days

Bulb—Medium size, flattened globe in shape, skin very thick, dark reddish-brown, flesh firm, white.

Famous for its keeping quality. A popular variety for growing sets. Used mostly on the West Coast.

### Bermuda, Yellow

92 days

#### (White Bermuda)

Bulb—Medium size, flattened, skin thin and loose, straw colored, flesh coarse, juicy, very mild and pleasant to the taste.

Used extensively in the South for growing early bulbs for market and producing onion plants for shipment to the North. Not recommended for growing large onions direct from seed in the North.

### Brigham Yellow Globe

110 days

Bulb—Medium large, deep globe shape, skin dark orange-yellow, thick and tough, flesh white to creamy.

A selection from Southport Yellow Globe for darker thick skin and good keeping qualities. Does especially well on peat and muck soils. An excellent storage variety.

### Downing Yellow Globe

112 days

#### (T Strain)

Bulb—Round to Globe shape. It has a darker colored skin than Brigham Yellow Globe, and it seems to be an improvement as to keeping quality. Popular with some growers because it is uniform in shape, size and color with good storage qualities. Gives a high percentage of No. 1 bulbs.



A Northrup, King & Co. Onion seed production field in Idaho



Early Yellow Globe

**Early Yellow Globe 98 days**

**Bulb**—Medium large, globe to flattened globe, skin tough, light yellow, flesh firm and white, good keeper if handled correctly.

Matures ten days to two weeks earlier than Southport Yellow Globe types. Bulbs large, high yielding, keep well for an early variety. Highly recommended for an early shipping onion.

**Ebenezer 105 days  
(Japanese)**

**Bulb**—Medium size, thick-flattened, small neck, skin yellow, flesh fine textured, mild very firm.

A most popular set variety. Produces sets of unusual keeping quality which are spring planted to produce early onion bulbs for market.

**Golden Globe 110 days  
(Bottleneck)**

**Bulb**—Medium size, oblong globe to bottleneck in shape, skin rich golden yellow, flesh firm and solid.

A popular set variety. The sets keep well and produce an early crop of onions.

**Indian Queen 113 days**

**Bulb**—Uniform in size, shape and color, low percentage of peelers and exceedingly high yield.

A storage type onion selected for growing on muck and peat soils. Has very good skin color and gives a very high percentage of number 1 bulbs. A fine dark skin variety maturing a little later than Downing.

**Prizetaker 105 days**

**Bulb**—Large, globular, skin thin, glossy, straw-colored, flesh coarse and mild.

Very popular for home and market garden. Grown in the South for early shipping. Sweet Spanish type.

**Southport Yellow Globe 110 days**

**Bulb**—Medium large, globe to deep globe in shape, skin deep orange-yellow, flesh fine grained and fairly strong.

A standard late variety of splendid bulbing and keeping quality. Makes an ideal crop for shipping.

**Sweet Spanish—Las Animas**

**Strain 112 days**

**Bulb**—Large, deep globe shape, small neck and straw colored skin. Flesh is fine grained, white, with a mild flavor.

This is an N. K. & Co. selection for a larger, better keeping, more uniform and earlier Sweet Spanish.

**Sweet Spanish—Utah Strain 115 days**

**Bulb**—Large, deep-globe shaped, small neck, skin straw-yellow, flesh white, fine grained, mild flavored, keeping quality fair.

Popular in the West and Inter-Mountain area as a shipping variety, the mild, deep-globe bulbs extensively used for slicing and hamburger purposes. Popular with home and market gardeners because of large attractive size and mild flavor.



Brigham Yellow Globe

**Yellow Globe Danvers 100 days**

**Bulb**—Medium large, round to apple shape, small neck, skin dark yellow, flesh white, mild and firm.

Somewhat earlier than Southport Yellow Globe. Well adapted to Northern areas, productive and a good keeper.

# ONION—White Varieties

## Beltsville Bunching

A non-bulbing white perennial bunching onion. Vigorous growth and has some resistance to pink root and smut.

Appears immune to yellow dwarf. Uniform plant habit. Developed by Dr. Henry Jones, USDA. Does not produce a heavy crop of seed.

## Crystal White Wax

**92 days**

Bulb—Medium size, flattened shape, skin thin and waxy white, flesh white, juicy, mild flavor.

Planted in the South for early market shipping.

## He-Shi-Ko

### (Long White Bunching)

A non-bulbing perennial onion used for green bunching purposes. Produces clusters of silvery-white stalks often 6 inches long and  $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$  inches in diameter. Plants are hardy.

## Perfecto Blanco

Bulbs slowly, beautiful white color. Long slender blue-green stem. Ideal for stripping and bunching. A special selection of a White Sweet Spanish type for stripping. Vigorous and productive. A NK development.

## Southport White Globe

**110 days**

Bulb—Medium size, globe shaped, skin pure white, flesh ivory white, fine grained and of mild flavor.

Excellent quality and appearance, good yielder, and probably best keeper among white onions.

## Abundance

**104 days**

Bulb—Medium large, deep round in shape, with light yellow color.

A long day, storage type hybrid giving exceptionally high yields where it is adapted. Should find acceptance as a yellow globe type for limited storage comparable with that of Early Yellow Globe.

## Elite

**106 days**

Bulb—Medium large, deep round in shape, straw yellow color, flesh fairly firm.

Has consistently good performance over a wide range. It is a long-day storage type onion that keeps well, although not as well as Epoch, but better than Abundance. Does not yield quite as well as Abundance.

## Epoch

**108 days**

Bulb—Medium large, deep round in shape, firm flesh and dark yellow skin.

A very attractive hybrid with a high per-

## White Ebenezer

**100 days**

Bulb—Medium sized, flat but thick, clear white, solid and fine grained. An excellent keeper.

Similar to Ebenezer in shape but with white color. Used extensively for growing sets and pickling.

## White Lisbon

**100 days**

Bulb—Medium size, round with thick neck, skin clear white, flesh white, juicy and of mild flavor.

Grown almost exclusively as an early bunching onion.

## White Portugal

**100 days**

### (American Silver Skin)

Bulb—Medium sized, about same size as White Ebenezer, clearer, white, very solid, fine grained.

Widely used for sets, pickling, bunching and mature onions, a good keeper.

## White Sweet Spanish

**110 days**

### (Jumbo)

Bulb—Similar to White Sweet Spanish except larger. Foliage is more yellow-green like true Sweet Spanish.

Many growers and shippers prefer this strain for its outstanding bulb size, appearance and high yield.

## White Welsh

### (Hardy Winter)

A non-bulbing perennial type used exclusively for green bunching. May be sown in the later summer or fall and the shoots will attain marketable size the following Spring before green onions from sets are offered.

## Hybrid Onions

## Abundance

**104 days**

centage of bulbs grading U. S. No. 1. It does not give the extra high yields of some of the other hybrids, but outyields the parent variety, Brigham Yellow Globe and has firmer flesh, better storage qualities, plus darker colored and more retentive skin than Brigham. A widely adapted hybrid.

## Elite

**106 days**

## Preimer

**110 days**

Bulb—Medium, globe shape, skin dark orange-yellow, good scale retention.

A hybrid released by the USDA and Cornell AES. Matures in season and skin color similar to Brigham Yellow Globe. A high yielding storage type hybrid.

## Spartan

**106 days**

Bulb—Medium size, deep globe, heavy texture yellow brown skin. Good scale retention.

A long day hybrid introduced by USDA and Michigan and Iowa AES. A good storage type maturing about a week earlier than Downing Yellow Globe.

## PARSLEY

<b>Evergreen</b>	<b>70 days</b>	<b>Paramount</b>	<b>85 days</b>
Plant—12-13 inches tall. Vigorous, large dark green leaves. Compact habit. Coarsely cut and closely curled.		All-America Selection—1936	
Widely adapted for market and home garden. A frost resistant type. A selection out of Double Curled.		Plant—about 10 inches tall, very uniform, rather slow growing and with stout stems for bunching. Leaves triple curled, very dark green, developing a blue-green tint late in the season. Shows some resistance to tip-burning.	
<b>Hamburg or Turnip Rooted</b>	<b>90 days</b>		
Forms an edible root resembling a slender parsnip. Used for flavoring soups and stews. Foliage is plain or single. Plants are shorter than plain or single, also lighter green. Roots may be stored in sand for winter use.		<b>Plain or Single</b>	<b>72 days</b>
<b>Moss Curled (Double Curled)</b>	<b>70 days</b>	Plant—Vigorous and spreading, leaves plain, deeply cut, flat, not curled and excellent for flavoring.	
Plant—about 12 inches tall, vigorous, compact and productive. Leaves very dark green, finely cut and deeply curled.		<b>Triple Curled</b>	<b>75 days</b>
Excellent for garnishing, seasoning and culinary decoration.		Plant—About 11 inches tall, uniform. Dark green finely cut and closely curled leaves. Slightly taller, earlier and not as dark green as Paramount.	

## PARSNIP

<b>All-American</b>	<b>95 days</b>	
Root—12 inches long x 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to the tip, smooth and decidedly hollow crowned, flesh white and tender.		than Hollow crown, flesh white, tender and sweet.
An improved variety of considerable merit. Selected for whiter skin color and slightly more length. Smooth and very few side roots.		Good quality, very white and free from side roots.
<b>Harris Early Model</b>	<b>95 days</b>	
Root—10 inches long x 3 1/2 inches thick at shoulder, tapers off more abruptly		<b>Improved Hollow Crown</b>
		<b>95 days</b>
		Root—12 inches long x 3 inches thick at the shoulder, tapering gradually to the tip, quite smooth, decidedly hollow crowned, flesh white and tender. N. K. & Co. strain is outstanding for whiter skin color.
		The standard sort for home or market garden, hardy, vigorous, good quality.

## PEAS

We grow a full line of the more important pea varieties for home and market gardening, canning and freezing. Our production is centered chiefly in Idaho where high altitude, cool dry summers, abundance of irrigation water and freedom from seed borne diseases combine to give the very highest quality pea seed.

Trained, experienced personnel plus the best modern equipment and facilities at each of our growing stations insure uniformly high quality seed.

At both our Minneapolis and our Twin Falls, Idaho, breeding grounds, we carry on intensive and continuous selection and breeding work on pea varieties. After the basic selection and line improvement work each seed stock lot is carefully isolated, critically rogued, constantly checked.

Maturity figures are based largely on average growing seasons at our Minneapolis trial grounds and are relative only.

## PEAS—Continued

### Round or Smooth-Seeded Varieties

#### Alaska 28-57 W.R.

Vine—26-34 inches, light green with slender stem and small leaves, resistant to Fusarium Wilt. First pod set on 9th or 10th node.

Pods— $2\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, light green, straight, blunt pods, borne singly, 5-7 peas.

Peas—Small, light green, fair quality, low in sugar.

Seed—Nearly smooth, gray green, 2,500 dry seeds per pound.

Developed at the University of Wisconsin. It is one of the most widely grown canning varieties. A very uniform and high yielding strain.



Alaska 28-57

56 days

#### Dwarf Gray Sugar

65 days

(Edible Pod) (resistant to Fusarium wilt)

Vine—26-30 inches tall, heavily branched with slender wiry stems. Plant produces purple blossoms, productive, first set 16-18th node.

Pods—3 inches long, light green, curved and indented between the peas, semi-pointed and borne in clusters at top of vine, plump and fleshy.

Seed—Mottled reddish-gray, small and round with yellow cotyledons. Approx. 3,100 dry seeds per pound.

A home garden variety that produces edible pods. It should be picked and prepared for the table in the same manner as snap-beans using the pods before the peas develop to full maturity.

#### Laxton's Superb

60 days

(Baltimore Early Bird)  
(wilt susceptible)

Vine—18-24 inches tall, light to medium green, very hardy, robust and a heavy yielder, large leaved with prominent stipules, rather coarse in appearance.

Pods— $4\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, medium dark green, slightly curved and pointed. Peas are large averaging 9-10 per pod, first bloom appears on 10th node.

Peas—Dark green, large, round, tender and fair quality.

Seed—Medium blue-green, medium size, round, appears as a mixture of smooth and slightly wrinkled peas. Approx. 1,400 dry seeds per pound.

One of the earliest large podded dwarf types. Useful for the home and early market trade where wilt disease is not a factor. It is extensively used along the Atlantic seaboard for early planting where the smooth seed will withstand sowing in cold soils much better than the wrinkled seed varieties of similar vine type.

### PEAS—Wrinkled Seeded Varieties

#### Advancer

Similar to Little Gem.

#### Alderman

74 days

Vine—40-60 inches, heavy stems, large leaves, dark green, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

Pods—4-5 x  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, dark green, borne singly and in pairs, pointed, 8-10 large

peas per pod.

Peas—Very large, dark bright green, very high in sugar, excellent quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, large, green, 1,450 dry seeds per pound.

A giant podded, tall, late variety for home, market garden and shipping. It is also excellent for freezing.

**American Wonder**

Replaced by Wando.



Code 1

**Code 1****66 days**

**Vine**—26-29 inches, medium size, dark green leaves, resistant to Fusarium wilt.

**Pods**—3 x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, blunt, doubles, 7-8 berries per pod.

**Peas**—Light green, excellent quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, medium green, about 2400 dry seed per pound.

Introduced by Northrup, King & Co. Fine quality selection in Early Perfection Class with smaller berries.

**Dwarf Telephone****76 days**

Being replaced by Giant Stride.

**Early Perfection W.R.****66 days**

**Vine**—26-30 inches, medium leaves, dark green, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Similar to Perfection, but sturdier and more resistant to drought. First set mostly on 14th to 16th node.

**Pods**—3  $\frac{1}{4}$  x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, medium green, blunt, doubles.

**65 days**

**Peas**—Light green, tender, high sugar content and excellent quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, medium green, 2,000 dry seeds per pound.

A dependable high yielding variety that matures between Surprise and Perfection.

**Everbearing****75 days**

Being replaced by Giant Stride.



Progress No. 9

**Freezonian W.R.****62 days****All-America Selection—1948**

**Vine**—28-34 inches tall, dark green, vigorous, prolific, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First bloom on 10th or 11th node.

**Pod**—3  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, dark green, blunt ended, borne singly, straight, 6-8 peas per pod.

**Peas**—Dark bright green, large, sweet, excellent quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, cream with green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

A uniform Thomas Laxton type, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Outstanding quality.

**Giant Stride W.R.****73 days**

**Vine**—18-20 inches tall, dark green, stem is large with heavy foliage and plant is very productive. First bloom on 13th or 14th node.

**Pods**—4  $\frac{1}{2}$ -5  $\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, dark green, creasebacked and pointed, single and double, containing 8-10 peas.

**Peas**—Dark green, olive shaped, large and of excellent quality.

**Seed**—Green, large and wrinkled. Approx. 1,340 dry seeds per pound.

One of the largest podded varieties of commercial importance. Especially adapted for shipping and market garden use because of uniformity of pod size.

## PEAS—Continued

### Hundredfold

**64 days**

Vine—16-18 inches tall, dark green, sturdy stem with uniform growth and a good producer. First set 9th-10th node.

Pods— $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{3}{4}$  inches, dark green, single, broad, curved, plump and pointed at tips with 8 peas to the pod.

Peas—Dark green, large, tender and sweet.

Seed—Cream to green in color, somewhat flat and wrinkled. Approx. 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

An early, dwarf, large podded variety. It bears an enormous crop of handsome dark green pods. Easily picked, the variety is excellent for market garden and shipping and suitable for quick-freezing.

### Laxton's Progress

**62 days**

Vine—14-16 inches tall, dark green and prolific.

Pods— $4\frac{1}{2}$  x  $\frac{3}{8}$  inches, glossy dark green, somewhat curved, plump, pointed, containing 7-9 peas. First bloom appears on the 9th node.

Peas—Dark green, large oval, very good quality and flavor, used for canning, freezing and market.

Seed—Apple green and cream colored, large, elongated, flattened and wrinkled. Approx. 1,400 dry seeds per pound.

An all around variety suitable for home, market garden and bulk shipping.

### Lincoln

**66 days**

Vine—25-30 inches, medium size, dark green leaves, first set on 13th to 15th node.

Pod—3-3 $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, medium green, 5-7 berries per pod, curved single and double pods.

Peas—Medium green, medium size.

Seed—Approx. 2200 dry seeds per pound, drum shaped and wrinkled

### Little Gem W.R.

**64 days**

#### (Early Perfection)

Vine—26-32 inches tall, medium to dark green, vigorous plant and very productive.

Pods— $3\frac{1}{4}$  x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, medium green, straight to slightly curved, blunt, almost round, borne singly and doubly, containing 6-7 peas.

Peas—Light green and of good quality.

Seed—Green with occasional cream color, drum-shaped and wrinkled. Approx. 2,000 dry seeds per pound.

An old time favorite with home gardeners.

### Little Marvel

**62 days**

Vine—15-17 inches tall, dark green, sturdy, heavy foliage and productive. First pods 10th-12th node.

Pods—3 x  $\frac{5}{8}$  inches, dark green, mostly double, very plump, straight, blunt ended, very tightly packed containing 6-8 tender peas.

Peas—Dark green, large compressed, round, tender, sweet, juicy and fine flavored.

Seed—Medium green, wrinkled, square to blocky in shape. Approx. 1,800 dry seeds per pound.

One of the most important varieties grown by home gardeners in the United States, Unsurpassed by any other pea in its class, it continues as the standard in comparing others for quality, productiveness and attractive appearance. Extensively used for shipping and early local marketing.



Little Marvel

### Pacemaker W.R.

**58 days**

Vine—24-30 inches, small light green leaves, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First pod set on 9th or 10th node.

Pods— $2\frac{3}{4}$  x  $\frac{1}{2}$  inches, straight, blunt, borne singly, 6-8 peas per pod.

Peas—Small, light green, fair to good quality.

Seed—Wrinkled, small medium green. Dry seed count, 2,300 per pound.

An early sweet canning variety popular in sections where Alaskas have been used.

**Perfected Wales W.R.****67 days**

**Vine**—28-33 inches, medium size, dark green leaves, sturdy vine, resistant to Fusarium wilt. Set mostly on 15-17th node.

**Pods**— $3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$  inches, blunt, straight, borne mostly in pairs, light green, 6-8 peas per pod, excellent quality.

**Peas**—Large, light green, oval shape, excellent quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, medium large, light green. Dry seed count 1,550 per pound.

A large berried canning variety developed from a cross between Perfection and Prince of Wales.

**Perfection Dark Seeded****67 days**

**Vine**—30 inches, dark green, sturdy, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First pods on 14th-16th node.

**Pods**— $3\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$  inches, dark green, mainly double, blunt. 7-9 medium size, dark green seeds per pod.

**Peas**—Dark bright green, medium size, excellent quality.

**Seed**—Small, wrinkled, green, 2,000 seeds per pound.

Foliage heavier and darker than Early Perfection. A good freezer, excellent producer and recommended for home garden, canning and freezing.

**Pride****63 days**

**Vine**—24-28 inches, medium size leaves, dark green, sturdy stalk, resistant to Fusarium wilt. First set on 13th-14th node.

**Pods**— $3\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{5}{8}$  inches, light green, blunt, straight, 6-8 peas per pod, borne in pairs.

**Peas**—Light green, medium size, good quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, medium green, medium size, 1,700 dry seeds per pound.

This variety is productive under adverse growing conditions. Where yield is more important than quality, Pride rates very high. Less foliage than Early Perfection.

**Progress No. 9****62 days**

Same general type as Laxton's Progress. An improved, taller, hardier, large podded earlier type.

**Surprise Wilt Resistant****59 days**

**Vine**—24 inches, slim, light green.

**Pods**— $2\frac{1}{2}-3 \times \frac{1}{2}$  inches, single, light

green, plump, blunt, 6-8 peas per pod. First set on 9th or 10th node.

**Peas**—Light green, round, thin skin, medium size.

**Seed**—Medium size, wrinkled, green, 2,400 dry seeds per pound.

One of the older early sweet varieties used by the canning trade where wrinkled seed varieties are grown.

**Thomas Laxton W.R.****61 days**

**Vine**—28-34 inches, sturdy, medium green, leaves medium size. First set mostly at 9th node. Wilt Resistant.

**Pods**— $3\frac{1}{4}-3\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{5}{8}$  inches, dark green, borne singly, blunt, 6-8 dark green peas per pod.

**Pea**—Large, very bright green, high sugar and excellent quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, cream and green, 1,600 dry seeds per pound.

Excellent for home and market gardeners, shipping, canning and freezing. This strain has replaced the older non-resistant Thomas Laxton.

**Wando****70 days**

**Vine**—28-30 inches, small size leaves, dark green, upright habit. First set on 14th node.

**Pods**— $2\frac{1}{2}-3$  inches,  $\times \frac{9}{16}$  inches, dark green, straight, blunt, borne singly and in pairs.

**Peas**—Medium large, dark green, good quality.

**Seed**—Wrinkled, dark green, 2,100 dry seeds per pound.

Withstands more adverse conditions, good yielder. Adapted for home gardens and quick freezing.



Perfection Dark Seeded

# PEPPER

Maturity dates indicate approximate time required from the setting out of plants in the field to the production of marketable green peppers.

## Hot or Pungent Varieties

### Hungarian Yellow Wax 65 days

Plant—18-22 inches tall, thrifty, compact, foliage light green, a heavy producer.

Fruit—6 inches long x 1½ inches thick at shoulder, pendant, smooth, tapered, waxy yellow turning to crimson when mature.

### Long Red Cayenne 70 days

An early maturing hot yellow variety desirable for home and market garden.

Plant—24-30 inches, bush, vigorous plant.

Fruits—Length 4-5 inches, diameter at shoulder ½-1 inch, conical or finger shaped, very pungent. Deep green changing to brilliant red.

A favorite hot variety characterized by washboard corrugation below shoulders

when mature. Used largely for canning, in pickle making and for drying. Popular for bunching with pot herbs for winter use. Adapted to wide growing range, it is a good variety for home gardeners all over the country.

### Red Chili 82 days

Plant—18 inches tall, spreading, bushy growth, exceptionally prolific.

Fruit—2-2½ inches long x ½ inch in diameter at shoulder, upright on plant, slim, tapered, smooth, light green becoming dark red when mature, thin fleshed, very pungent.

A really hot variety. Used extensively for pepper sauces, pickling and drying for winter use.

## Sweet Varieties



California Wonder

### California Wonder 75 days

Plant—24-28 inches, dark green, stocky, good producer.

Fruit—Length 4½ inches, diameter 3½ inches, blocky, mostly four-lobed, smooth, thick walls, sweet flesh, glossy green becoming bright scarlet red at maturity.

A popular and widely used mild flavored large pepper. Good for home or market gardening, excellent for shipping.

### Calwonder 69 days

Plant—Vigorous, stocky and prolific, smaller than California Wonder, otherwise identical in type.

Fruit—4 x 3¼ inches, upright, smooth, deep green changing to bright crimson at maturity, 3 and 4 lobed, thick walled, flesh sweet and mild.

An early maturing strain of California Wonder type adapted to short season areas. Packs well for shipping because it is uniform in size and chunky to nearly square in shape. Also, a fine home and market garden variety.

### Hungarian Yellow Wax Sweet

Same as Hungarian Yellow Wax Hot except sweet.

### King of The North 65 days

Plant—16-22 inches tall, erect, vigorous, very hardy, and prolific.

Fruit—4½ x 3¾ inches, dark green turning to rich red when mature, medium thick, mild flavored flesh.

A first early variety of Ruby King type developed for the North by the Joseph Harris Co. Recommended for its early and uniformly large fruits. A good early pepper for market and home gardener.

### Large Bell or World Beater 75 days

Plant—26-30 inches tall, erect, vigorous, foliage heavy and dark green, a heavy producer.

Fruit—4½-5 inches long x 3½ inches in diameter at shoulder, large, blocky, smooth, dark emerald green turning to scarlet red at maturity, four-lobed, flesh medium thick, and firm.

An excellent second early variety selected from a Chinese Giant and Ruby King cross. Used by home and market gardeners.

## PEPPERS—Continued

### Pimento or Perfection

**78 days**

Plant—27-30 inches, broad, dark green, vigorous.

Fruit—Length 3-3½ inches, diameter 2½ inches, heart shaped, thick walled, sweet fleshed, dark green turning to scarlet.

Grown on a large scale for canning whole, easily cored, a fine variety for home and market gardens. Its superb qualities make it excellent for stuffing and salads.

Fruit—Length 5-6 inches, diameter 3-3½ inches wide across shoulder, slightly tapered, three-lobed, dark green becoming red when mature.

A popular early, sweet pepper of good size, desirable for home, market garden and shipping. It produces more uniform sized fruits than the average variety in its class.

### Sunnybrook

**73 days**

Plant—23-28 inches, upright, dark green, large leaved.

Fruit—Length 2½ inches, diameter at shoulder 3¼ inches, tomato shaped, thick flesh, deep green turning to scarlet at maturity.

Ideal for canning or home garden use. Sometimes called "Cheese" Pepper. Flesh is similar to Pimiento.

### Wisconsin Lakes

**69 days**

Plant—Medium size, dark green foliage, very productive.

Fruit—4 x 3½ inches, medium size, thick flesh. Some fruit have a point.

Originated by the Wisconsin Agric. Expt. Station. A good second early which has yielded very well in our trials.

### Yolo Wonder

**78 days**

Plant—18-22 inches, dark green, stocky. Very productive, dense foliage. Pendant fruiting habit.

Fruit—4 inches long x 3½ inches in diameter, smooth blocky thick wall, dark green. 3-4 lobe.

Resistant to tobacco mosaic. Developed by Campbell Soup Co. Similar to California Wonder, but has a more compact habit and heavier foliage.

World Beater

### Ruby King

**70 days**

Plant—24-30 inches, upright, dark green, vigorous.

## PUMPKIN

To the seedsman or horticulturist the term, pumpkin, refers chiefly to varieties of *Cucurbita pepo* and *Cucurbita moschata*. They are used primarily for pie-making or for stock feeding. *Cucurbita maxima* refers chiefly to winter squashes. According to many botanists, the three groups are botanically distinct. *Cucurbita maxima* (true squash) crosses only with *C. moschata* while the latter also crosses with *C. pepo*—the species is indicated after the varietal name.

Maturity figures represent average time from field planting to full edible development of fruit, and size figures denote average measurements of full grown fruits.

### Connecticut Field, *C. pepo*

**100 days**

Fruit—10-14 inches deep, 14 inches diameter, large, often weighing 20 to 25 lbs. Round to medium, slightly flattened at ends, orange yellow, smooth, slightly ribbed.

Flesh—Orange-yellow, thick, coarse, sweet.

This pumpkin is the standard cornfield variety. It can be grown nearly anywhere and is used both for canning and as stock feed.

## PUMPKIN—Continued

### Cushaw Green Striped, *C. moschata* 110 days

Fruit—16-20 inches x 8-10 inches, pyriform shape with long curved neck, skin cream-white, mottled with irregular green stripes, rind medium soft and smooth.

Flesh—Pale yellow, coarse and fibrous, thick, sweet and moist, solid in neck and medium thick in bulbous end.

This is the most popular of the Cushaw types, very early and exceedingly prolific. It is used for pies as well as for stock feed.

### Dickinson, *C. moschata* 115 days

Fruit—14-18 x 12-14 inches, weight 12-16 lbs., mostly elongated round. Buff orange rind, small furrows, smooth skin.

Flesh—Orange, coarse, sweet and good quality.

Longer and more uniform shaped fruit than Kentucky Field. Used for canning and stock feed.



Early Sweet Sugar

### Early Sugar or Pie, *C. pepo* 90 days

Fruit—6 inches deep, 7 inches diameter, weight 6-8 lbs., dark orange.

Flesh—Orange yellow, sweet, thick, fine textured.

Early maturing, prolific, good winter keeper. Excellent for canning and the favorite pie pumpkin for home use. A favorite with all gardeners.

### Jack O'Lantern

100 days

Fruit—8 inches deep, 8 inches wide. Round, orange, smooth. About size of a man's head.

Flesh—Orange yellow, thick.

Fruit size between Early Sugar or Pie and Connecticut Field. A fine variety for Jack O'Lanterns.



Jack O'Lantern

### Kentucky Field, *C. moschata* 118 days

Replaced by Dickinson.

### King of Mammoth, *C. maxima* 120 days (Pot Iron, Jumbo, Also called Mammoth Chili Squash)

Fruit—18-24 x 15-18 inches, nearly round to flattened, skin fairly smooth, sometimes slightly netted, dull orange streaked or splotched with buff, surface has shallow ribbing with lighter stripes between the ribs.

Flesh—Variable yellow to orange, very thick, hard and firm, while a little coarse and fibrous in texture it is moist and of fair quality.

This is the largest of the pumpkins or squashes, sometimes growing to 100 pounds. Largely for stock feeding and exhibition purposes.

## RADISH

Our radish seed is produced chiefly at our growing stations in Wyoming and Idaho, where experienced growers plus the vigorous climate and good soil result in top quality seed.

At our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds, we carry on continuous and extensive radish seed stock selection work. Each spring special basic seed stock lines are planted; the bulbs harvested, very critically selected, then transplanted in isolated plots. These highly selected lots are sent to our western growing stations each year for use as seed stock, but our basic line selection work is carried on each spring at Minneapolis, to provide a continuous supply of seed stock from critical bulb selection. Selections are based on bulb shape, color and holding quality and for length of top and neck size.

The maturity figures listed indicate average number of days from field seeding to marketable bulbs under Minnesota conditions.

### Cavalier

**21 days**

**Roots**—Deep globe or olive shaped, skin bright scarlet, flesh firm, crisp and mild.

**Tops**—2½-3 inches, foliage gray-green. This strain of Scarlet Globe was bred for greenhouse forcing and growing on muck or peat soil during the summer. Very popular with market gardeners.



Cavalier

### Cherry Belle

**21 days**

**All-America Selection—1949**

**Roots**—Globe to round in shape, skin bright cherry red, solid and crisp.

**Tops**—2½-3 inches.

A good radish for forcing under glass and excellent for late spring or summer planting.

### Comet

**25 days**

**All-America Selection—1936**

**Roots**—Globe to round in shape, skin bright cherry red, flesh unusually firm and crisp.

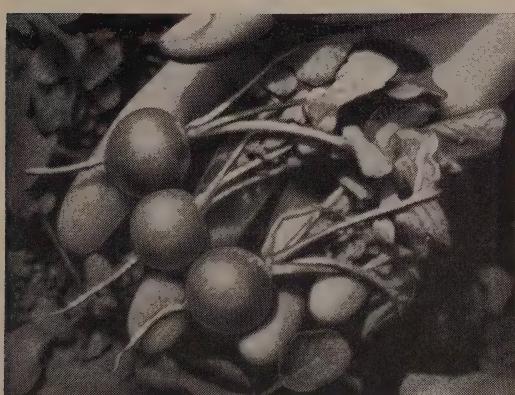
**Tops**—3½-4 inches.

Grows to good size before getting pithy and remains firm longer than most early globe types, a desirable feature for both home and market garden use.

### Crimson Giant

**30 days**

**Roots**—Round to top shape, skin deep crimson red, flesh white, crisp and very firm.



Cherry Belle

### Early Scarlet Globe, Market

**Gardeners' Strain (Med. Top) 23 days**

**Roots**—Round globe shaped, skin bright scarlet red, flesh white and crisp.

**Tops**—3-4 inches.

A medium top strain of Scarlet Globe bred for upland and sandy soil. An excellent bulber, very uniform and an outstanding type for home or market gardener.

### Early Scarlet Globe, Short Top 22 days

**Roots**—Mostly round, skin rich bright scarlet, flesh crisp and firm.

**Tops**—2½-3 inches.

A very short top strain of Scarlet Globe bred for greenhouse forcing and growing on peat or muck soils during the summer. A dependable bulber.

## RADISH—Continued



Early Scarlet Globe—Short Top

**Early Scarlet Turnip** 26 days

**Roots**—Round to turnip-shaped, skin deep scarlet, flesh white and firm.

**Tops**—Medium heavy, 5-5½ inches.

An early, quick growing variety popular with home gardeners.

**Early Scarlet Turnip, White Tipped** 25 days

Replaced by Sparkler.

**Firecracker** 24 days

**Roots**—Oblong and blunt with small tops, roots, scarlet crimson skin, white flesh.

**Tops**—Medium 5-6 inches.

Root shape similar to French Breakfast, but skin is red.

**French Breakfast** 24 days

**Roots**—Oblong and blunt with small tap root, skin rose-scarlet with a white tip, flesh white and tender. Interior texture more coarse than most early radish.

**Tops**—Medium, 5-6 inches.

Popular for home garden but does not stand long before becoming pithy. Suitable for forcing under glass.

**Giant White Globe** 26 days

**Root**—Flattened globe to round shape.

Skin white, flesh white and firm.

**Tops**—Medium, 5-6 inches.

An attractive early white variety.

**Long Scarlet Short Top** 30 days

**Roots**—5-6 inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, skin very deep scarlet, flesh white and firm.

**Tops**—Medium, about 6 inches.

An old standard long variety for home and market gardens. The roots grow partly above ground.

**Red Boy (NK 710)** 22 days

**Root**—Globe to round shape, skin bright scarlet, flesh white and crisp.

**Tops**—Very short, 2½-2½ inches. A new NK variety. Tops as short or shorter than Cherry Belle. Roots bright scarlet like Scarlet Globe Short Top. Length and color excellent for bunching or poly bag. Outstanding for home and market gardeners.



Red Boy (NK 710)

**Red Prince** 23 days

**Root**—Globe to round shape. Scarlet red skin with crisp white flesh.

**Tops**—2¾-3 inches, short.

Developed by Dr. G. Pound, University of Wisconsin. A new variety in the Scarlet Globe Short Top class with a high degree of resistance to Fusarium wilt.

### **Sparkler**

**25 days**

**Roots**—Almost round, skin bright scarlet with a pronounced white tip, flesh clear white, tender and crisp.

**Tops**—Medium, 5-6 inches.

The attractive appearance of this radish makes it very popular with the home gardener.

ing under glass. A popular white variety.



**White Icicle**

### **White Icicle**

**30 days**

**Roots**—4½-5½ inches long, smooth, slender, tapering, skin white, flesh pure white, tender, crisp and mild flavored.

**Tops**—Medium short, 5-6 inches.

Excellent for outdoor planting or forc-

## **Winter Varieties**

### **California Mammoth White 55 days**

**Roots**—7-8 inches long x 2 to 3 inches, thick semi-blocky skin white, flesh pure white, solid and mildly pungent.

**Tops**—Large and coarse.

The largest of Winter radishes. May be used in all stages of growth and a good keeper. A favorite with Chinese gardeners in California.

### **Long Black Spanish**

**56 days**

**Roots**—8-9 inches long x 2½ inches in diameter at shoulder, oblong in shape, skin black in color and somewhat roughened, flesh white, crisp and pungent.

**Tops**—Large, coarse cut leaved.

Considered a good keeping winter variety.

### **Rounds Black Spanish**

**56 days**

**Roots**—3½-4 inches in diameter, round and black, rough skinned, flesh white, crisp and pungent.

**Tops**—Large and coarse.

An excellent keeping variety.

### **China Rose**

**52 days**

**Roots**—6-7 inches long x 2 inches diameter at shoulder, becoming larger at base, skin deep rose color, flesh white, crisp and pungent, blunt, smooth.

**Tops**—Large.

A popular and dependable winter variety. By packing in sand, crisp radishes may be had during the winter.

## **RHUBARB or PIE PLANT**

### **Victoria**

**Plant**—Vigorous and hardy, stalks crimson shading to green towards leaf, heavy yielding.

A standard garden variety. Like other rhubarb varieties plants produced from seed are somewhat variable. Of the seedlings the reddest-stemmed, best appearing specimens should be selected and transplanted and the balance discarded.

## **SALSIFY or OYSTER PLANT**

### **Mammoth Sandwich Island**

**Roots**—Long and tapering, white.

**Top**—Heavy and grass-like.

Easily grown from seed. Used as a creamed vegetable and in flavoring soups. A good winter keeper in storage and some of the roots also may be left in garden over winter and used first thing in spring.

## SPINACH

Maturity days listed indicate average time required to produce marketable plants under our Minnesota trial ground conditions.

### America

#### All-America Selection—1952

Plant—Vigorous, spreading, uniform. A long standing Bloomsdale type.

Leaves—Glossy, thick dark green, rounded, heavily savoyed.

It is an excellent slow bolting type. Darkest green spinach on the market.

### Bloomsdale Long Standing (Dark Green)

Plant—Similar to Bloomsdale Reselected, but somewhat later and more compact. Will stand hot weather better than Bloomsdale Reselected.

Leaves—Slightly crumpled, shade darker than Bloomsdale Reselected.

An improvement over the Bloomsdale Savoy for late spring or summer crop. A few days later, it stands several days longer in hot weather before throwing seed stalks. Extensively used for shipping, home and market garden growing.

### Bloomsdale Reselected or Savoy Leafed

40 days

Plant—Upright in growth, vigorous.

Leaves—Medium, crumpled, dark green. Produces heavy tonnage per acre.

Because of its fast growth, good quality and adaptability to either spring or fall planting, it is widely used by home, market gardeners and shippers.

### Califlax

40 days

Plant—Vigorous, spreading, somewhat more upright than Viroflay.

Leaves—Smooth, somewhat savoyed at early stage slightly darker than Viroflay and immature leaves slightly more crumpled.

Released by University of California, Davis. Similar to Viroflay. Resistant to downy mildew, mainly for fall and winter crop.

52 days

### Dixie Market

39 days

Plant—Dark green, upright, compact, adaptable to mechanical harvesting.

Leaves—Rounded, thick and well savoyed. Dixie Market is a new fast-growing, high yielding variety that is resistant to blue mold and cucumber mosaic. Under epidemic conditions some plants will become infested with blue mold (downy mildew). It should be used mainly as a fall and winter variety in the South because it is fast bolting when used as a spring or summer-plant variety in the North.

### Giant Nobel

45 days

#### All-America Selection—1933

Plant—Large, strong grower, hardy, spreading.

Leaves—Dark green, thick, smooth, broad, arrow shaped with a round tip.

One of the best of the thick smooth leaf types. Easily cleaned of sand, excellent quality and early in season, coming into cutting stage between Bloomsdale Savoy and Long Standing types. A suitable variety for both market gardeners and the canning industry.

### Hybrid No. 7

40 days

Plant—Dark green, upright, semi-compact, adaptable to mechanical harvesting.

Leaves—Heavy yielding, dark green and semi-savoyed.

One of the first hybrids to have been sold commercially. It was bred to combine resistance to Blue Mold and Spinach Blight. It is a heavy yielder developed for canning and freezing. The hybrid develops quickly and bolts easily; therefore it is not generally satisfactory as a spring crop where the long standing characteristic is needed. Good fall crop.



A stock seed plot of Bloomsdale Long Standing Spinach in N. K. & Co.'s Breeding Grounds

### King of Denmark 45 days

Plant—Vigorous and spreading, withstands heat quite well, very slow to bolt.

Leaves—Medium sized, arrow shaped with rounded tips, medium dark green, smooth, long petioles.

Withstands heat well and extremely long standing. Excellent for Spring planting, used for canning and for market or home gardening.

### New Zealand (*Tetragonia expansa*)

not a true Spinach) 70 days

Plant—Large, hardy, spreading bushlike plant which produces an abundance of edible leaves over entire season. Especially heat and drought tolerant.

Leaves—Small, fleshy, triangular shaped leaves, deep rich green. The leaves and thick round stems near tips of branches are tender and very fine flavored when cooked. Seeds are large, horned and chocolate brown, slow to germinate.

Excellent for home gardens as it produces delicious greens after ordinary spinach is past. Tolerant to heat, drought and disease.

### Northland 45 days

Plant—Similar to Giant Nobel.

Leaves—Darker green than Nobel.

Excellent for canning and freezing or for home and market usage.

### Old Dominion Blight Resistant 41 days (Round seed)

Plant—Similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother in appearance. A rapid grower in early spring, also used for fall or autumn planting.

Leaves—Medium thick, savoyed, similar to Bloomsdale, except slightly smoother

and somewhat more pointed, tender and good quality.

Introduced by Virginia Agric. Exp. Station and resulting from a cross between Virginia Blight Resistant and King of Denmark. Stands fairly well without bolting and tolerant to cold soil. Used as early spring or fall crop and especially popular in Texas and the South.

### Round Thick Leaved—Same as

#### Giant Nobel

45 days

#### All-America Selection—1935

Plant—Large, spreading, vigorous, long standing.

Leaves—Medium dark green, thick, slightly narrower and more pointed than Northland.

A selection from Giant Nobel, grown by canners and market gardeners. Well adapted to freezing, canning and home or market garden use.

### Virginia Blight Resistant 39 days

Plant—Upright, vigorous, used for fall planting.

Leaves—Dark green crumpled, tapering to rounded point, smoother than other Savoy types.

This variety was developed at the Virginia Truck Experiment Station for resistance to blight or Mosaic disease. Mainly used as a fall crop or for autumn seeding. Very hardy to frost.

### Viroflay 40 days

Plant—Vigorous, large, somewhat spreading.

Leaves—Medium thick, smooth to slightly crumpled, medium green.

Used chiefly for processing for late fall and winter harvest.

## SQUASH

Our squash seed is all western-grown, the most important varieties at our own Oregon growing station.

Squash are largely insect pollinated and because many of the varieties and species groups cross readily, considerable care must be given to maintain varietal purity. At our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds, we keep our basic stock seed true and vigorous by a program of continual selection, controlled pollination, and rigid rogueing.

The summer squash mostly have bush or upright plants and belong to the *Cucurbita pepo* (pumpkin) group, whereas most of the winter squash are vining in habit and belong largely to *Cucurbita maxima* species. The notable exception to this is the Table Queen type which belongs to *pepo* and the Butternut variety which is a variety of *moschata*.

Maturity figures indicate time from field planting of seed to edible maturity, and fruit size data are based on fully grown fruits.

## Summer Varieties

### Benning Green Tint Bush, *C. pepo* 55 days

Fruit—8 x 3½ inches deep, dish shaped, shallow scalloped edges. Pale green tinted when young, becoming pale buff

at seed maturity stage.

Flesh—Pale green, thick, tender, fine grained and good quality.

Plant—Bush type.

Fruit are harvested at immature stage, usually about 35 days.

## SQUASH—Continued

### Black Beauty

58 days

Fruit—Dark green fruit in the dark Zucchini class with a blocky shape and glossy appearance.

Flesh—Greenish-white when edible, firm, good flavor.

Plant—Grows two to three feet tall with an open bush habit on a single semi-erect stem. Cut leaf.

A very uniform, high-yielding summer bush squash. It has been found to be somewhat earlier than many of the standard summer green squashes. Developed at the University of Connecticut.

### Black Zucchini, *C. pepo*

62 days

Fruit— $13\frac{1}{2}$  x  $3\frac{3}{4}$  inches when mature, cylindrical, long, straight and slender with slight ridges, a black-green color, very attractive no striping or mottling. A continual producer. Pick when 6-8 inches long.

Flesh—Greenish-white when edible, firm, delicate flavor of fine quality.

Plant—Bush type.

The fruit should be picked when but a few days old. Tender, distinctly flavored and a table delicacy that can be prepared in a number of appetizing ways.

### Cocozelle, Striped, *C. pepo*

(Long Green Bush or Italian

Vegetable Marrow Green) 60 days

Fruit— $18$  x 4 inches when mature, straight, tapering slightly, with more pronounced ridges at the stem end, smooth skinned, light green mottled with yellow and lighter green stripes, becoming dark green with dull yellow background at maturity.

Flesh—Pale, greenish-white, very firm, fine textured and delicious in flavor when in edible stage.

Plant—Bush type.

Prolific, early excellent quality. Pick when about 6 inches long. Recommended for home gardens, market and shipping.

### Early Prolific Straightneck, *C. pepo*

50 days

All-America Selection—1938

Fruit—8-10 inches long x  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches in diameter, slender, club-shaped with a rounded tip, smaller at stem end, sparsely warted, delicate lemon-cream color in edible stage becoming deep golden-yellow when mature.

Flesh—Cream-yellow, firm, tender and succulent.

Plant—Bush type.

Very early, prolific, uniform and of highest

quality. Excellent for home and market garden and for shipping. Pick when only a few days old.

### Golden Summer Crookneck, (Early) *C. pepo*

50 days

Fruit—8 x 3 inches, curved in shape with a small crooked neck, enlarged blossom end. Thickly warted, golden-yellow in color, very uniform.

Flesh—Bright yellow at edible stage, thick and noted for its fine quality and buttery flavor.

Plant—Bush type.

A popular yellow bush type summer squash. Exceedingly prolific. A superb sort for home and market garden. Pick and use when very young or immature.



Cocozelle

### Long White Vegetable Marrow,

*C. pepo*

60 days

Fruit— $12$  x 4 inches, oblong, somewhat larger at blossom end, faint ribbing on a smooth skin, pale cream-white.

Flesh—Pale green tinged with white, tender and very palatable.

Plant—Bush type.

A favorite English variety, prolific, early and widely used. The fruit is generally eaten when less than half grown as the flesh then is tender and marrowy.

### Mammoth White Bush Scallop,

*C. pepo*

58 days

Fruit— $8\frac{1}{2}$  inches wide x  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches deep, disk shaped with scalloped edges, creamy-white in edible stage, becoming chalky-white at maturity.

Flesh—Green tinged with white; thick, tender, fine-grained, juicy and well flavored.

Plant—Bush type.

This has become the most widely used of the early summer type Patty Pan squash, and it is especially popular in much of the South. Prolific, uniform and of good quality especially when fruits are very small.

## Winter Varieties

### Banana (Blue), *C. maxima* 110 days

Fruit—20 x 5½ inches, nearly cylindrical, convexly-tapering ends, smooth skinned, rind thin and medium hard, slate blue-green in color.

Flesh—Light orange-yellow, thick, firm, solid, dry, free from fiber or stringiness and of fair quality.

Plant—Vine, vigorous.

A productive home and market garden winter squash with good keeping qualities. Especially popular on the West Coast.

### Blue Hubbard, *C. maxima* 115 days

Fruit—16 x 10 inches, slightly rough and ridges, rind very hard and strong, blue-green in color.

Flesh—Orange-yellow, thick, dry and fine grained, sweet. Retains its quality and is good keeper.

Plant—Vine.

One of the best Hubbards for sweetness, flavor and keeping quality. Shape of fruit is similar to green Hubbard.

### Blue Hubbard, New England

#### Strain, *C. maxima* 110 days

Fruit—20-30 inches long x 12-14 inches at bulge, skin and rind similar to regular Blue Hubbard.

Flesh—Identical to Blue Hubbard.

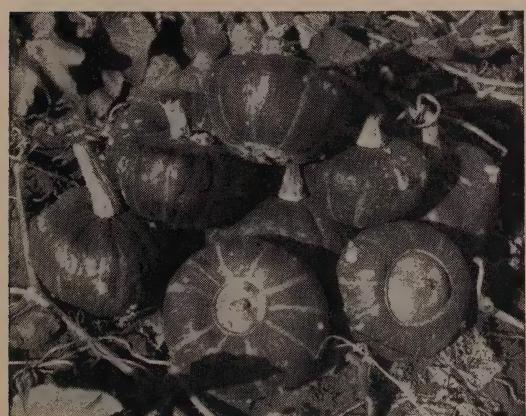
Plant—Vine.

A superior strain of Blue Hubbard developed in the New England States with larger, longer fruits. Good keeper, excellent quality.

### Boston Marrow Special, *C. maxima*

#### 97 days

Fruit—Large, 16 inches long, 12 inches diameter, a darker reddish-orange color than regular Boston Marrow. Similar to Golden Delicious Color. Fruit often weighs 20 pounds or more.



Buttercup

Identical to Boston Marrow except that it has a much brighter, more intense brick red exterior skin color. Color is similar to Golden Delicious.

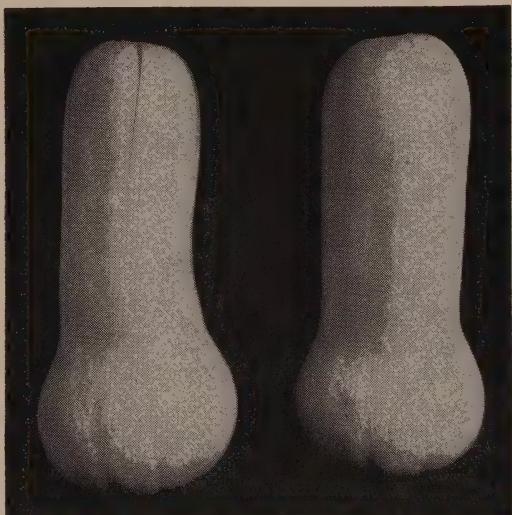
Flesh—Thick similar in color to Boston Marrow.

### Buttercup, *C. maxima* 100 days

Fruit—4½ inches deep x 6½ diameter, turban shaped with distinctive protruding button at blossom end of many fruits, slightly ribbed, rind thin but hard and tough, skin dark green with silvery-white lines and flecked with dull gray spots.

Flesh—Deep golden-yellow, thick dry and very sweet and fine grained. Tops in quality.

This excellent variety was developed at North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station. Considered by many the standard of excellence in quality, it is also prolific, early and a fairly good keeper.



Butternut

### Butternut, *C. moschata* 110 days

Fruit—12 inches long x 5 inches at largest diameter, shape similar to elongated pear, rind hard but tough, skin smooth, light cream-buff.

Flesh—The stem or neck end averages 7 inches long x 3½ inches through and interior is solid meat. Flesh quite dry, light yellow with sweet nutty flavor and excellent quality. The small seed cavity is located at the bulbous blossom end.

Plant—Vine.

An ideal home garden baking type of highest quality. A prolific yielder and fairly good keeper.

## SQUASH—Winter Varieties—Continued

### Chicago Warted Hubbard, N. K.

& Co. Strain, *C. maxima* 115 days

Fruit—15 inches long x 10 inches through at widest diameter, largest of the green Hubbard types, densely covered with warts, thick and hard shelled, very dark green.

Flesh—Dark golden-yellow, thick, dry, fine-grained, sweet flavored and of good quality.

Plant—Vine.

A popular type of Hubbard because of large fruit size and yielding ability, good quality and it keeps well. Recommended for home or market gardens.

### Golden Delicious, *C. maxima* 100 days

Fruit—10 inches long, 8 inches diameter, top or heart shaped, weight 10 pounds, red-orange color.

Flesh—Thick, dry, medium grained, orange-yellow, good quality.

Plant—Vine.

Widely used and popular with home gardeners as well as in the canning and freezing industry. Well known for its quality and excellent keeping characteristics.

### Gregory's or Green Delicious,

*C. maxima* 105 days

Fruit—8½ inches deep x 7½ inches in diameter, top-shaped, rind thin but hard, dark green mottled, with lighter green stripes leading to the blossom end.

Flesh—Bright yellow-orange, good quality, extremely thick, fine grained, dry and without fiber.

Plant—Vine.

Similar to Golden Delicious except for size and skin color and maturity. An excellent variety for the home garden. Keeps well in storage.

### Improved Hubbard or Green

Hubbard, N. K. & Co. Strain,

*C. maxima* 100 days

Fruit—15 x 10 inches, thick, hard strong rind, surface has broad shallow irregular ribbing with moderately shallow warted, dark ivy green skin frequently striped at tip with paler green becoming bronze at maturity.

Flesh—Deep orange-yellow, medium thick, tender, dry fine grained, sweet, crisp, fine flavored and of good quality.

Plant—Vine.

The standard popular true Hubbard and still the leading winter squash for the home or market gardener and shipper in most areas, a good keeper.

### Red or Golden Hubbard, *C. maxima*

100 days

Fruit—10 inches long, 8 inches diameter, smaller and earlier than Green Hubbard, weight 9-11 pounds, hard, warted, orange-red color.

Flesh—Deep golden yellow, fine grained dry.

Plant—Vine.

Smaller, earlier, often more prolific than Green Hubbard types. Used for home, market garden, canning and freezing purposes, a good keeper.

### Table Queen, Des Moines or

*C. pepo*

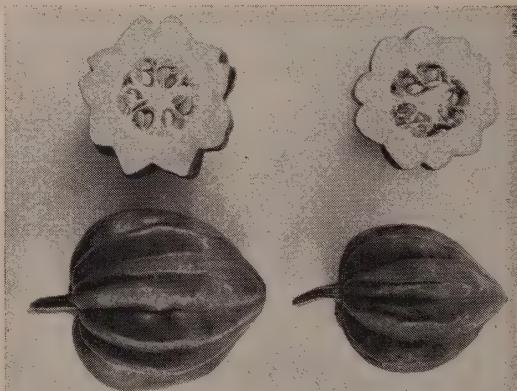
80 days

Fruit—5 x 4½ inches, acorn or turbinete shape, surface deeply grooved or furrowed, skin smooth, dark greenish-black, sometimes becoming partly yellow in storage.

Flesh—Medium thick, pale orange, tender, slightly fibrous, dry, sweet and distinctly flavored.

Plant—Vine, very vigorous.

An excellent table or individual size baking squash. Cut in half and baked, it serves one person amply. Very early maturing, exceedingly productive, more tolerant of poor soil and adverse conditions than most winter types, and a good keeper. Popular for home, market garden and shipped trade.



Mammoth Table Queen

Regular Table Queen

### Mammoth Table Queen Acorn,

*C. pepo*

80 days

Fruit—7 inches deep x 5½ inches in diameter, a larger fruited strain of Table Queen otherwise similar in shape and color.

Flesh—Pale-orange, medium thick, tender, dry, sweet and flavorful.

A distinctive, large fruited strain of this hardy, prolific and good keeping variety. Maintained for those wanting a larger sized Table Queen squash. Introduced by Northrup, King & Co.

# TOMATO

Maturity figures for each variety indicate approximate time from setting of plants to field until appearance of ripe, marketable fruits.

## Bonny Best

73 days

**Fruit**—Flattened globe to globe shape, excellent scarlet color, a good cropper, flavor and quality good, dark overgreen, medium size.

**Vine**—Medium in growth and foliage cover, indeterminate growth.

A standard second early general purpose variety for home and market gardeners, shipping and forcing under glass.

## Bounty

(Improved Victor)

65 days

**Fruit**—Good size, uniformly globular, orange-scarlet, smooth. Cracks somewhat under extremes of dry or wet weather, uniform green immature fruit.

**Vine**—Small, determinate or self-topping, open plant habit which often results in some sun scalding. Very productive.

Developed at the North Dakota Agric. Exper. Station. Recommended as a first early variety for home gardeners especially in the northern short season areas.

## Crimson Cushion

95 days

(Beefsteak or Red Ponderosa)

**Fruit**—Similar to Ponderosa except crimson color, very large, flattened, rather irregular, borne in clusters.

**Vine**—Late, indeterminate large, sprawling, medium green.

A scarlet "sport" from Ponderosa. Used mostly by home gardeners wanting extremely large crimson tomatoes.

## Earliana

66 days

**Fruit**—Bright scarlet, deep flat, fairly smooth, crowded in heavy clusters over the entire plant. Average 3 inches in diameter, meaty interior, acid flavor.

**Vine**—Open and spreading with rather sparse dark green foliage.

Popular first early tomato for home or early market.

## Firesteel

65 days

**Fruit**—Scarlet, large, smooth, flattened to deep globe, interior, firm and fleshy, medium red with meaty irregular divisions and thick walls, uniform in ripening.

**Vine**—Short, spreading to partly upright, self-topping with fairly dense foliage giving good coverage to fruit, very prolific.

## Homestead 24

82 days

**Fruit**—Medium large, slightly flattened globe red. Similar to Rutgers; however, the shoulder is lighter green.

**Vine**—Near determinate, vigorous, with large leaves and good cover.

The plants are highly resistant Fusarium wilt. Well suited for green wrap, pink shipping and local market. Relatively free from cracking and puffiness. Sets well under high temperature. More nearly determinate than original Homestead.



Jubilee

## Jubilee

80 days

All-America Selection—1943

**Fruit**—Orange-yellow, very large, smooth, deep round, meaty interior with few seeds, flavor mild and sub-acid.

**Vine**—Indeterminate, vigorous, uniform, and upright. Prolific over a long season. A very distinctive variety with large, deep orange colored, meaty fruits. Excellent for home gardening or market use in limited quantity.

## Marglobe

80 days

**Fruit**—Medium large, scarlet, blocky globe shape, very solid flesh. Irregular cell structure and mild acidity.

**Vine**—Strong and vigorous and heavy yielder. Does not "crop" like Baltimore, but picks over the entire season.

Introduced by the late Dr. Pritchard of the U. S. Dept. of Agric., and partially resistant to Fusarium wilt and Nail-Head Rust. A most valuable, widely adapted, productive, high quality variety used by home and market gardeners, shippers and canners.

## TOMATO—Continued

### Oxheart

90 days

**Fruit**—Bright rosy-pink, very large, heart shaped, shallowly furrowed from top to bottom, heavy solid flesh, very few seeds. Set in clusters of 2-7, mild flavor makes them desirable for salads, dark overgreen.

**Vine**—Very large, open and spreading, with slate green dense foliage.

Different from any other types, Oxheart is a popular late home garden and local market variety valued for its large size and distinctive shape.

### Pearson Improved

87 days

**Fruit**—Scarlet, medium to large, flattened globe, prolific. Dark overgreen. Interior ripens rapidly, good shipping variety.

**Vine**—Vigorous, determinate with ample foliage to cover fruit.

Originally developed at the California College of Agric. A main crop canning and shipping type especially adapted to California and the South, being too late for commercial use in the North.

### Pearson V10

84 days

**Fruit**—Medium to large, red. Interior ripens early. Small blossom end scar.

**Vine**—Determinate, large, productive.

Verticillium wilt resistant. Variety suited for shipping.

### Ponderosa

90 days

**Fruit**—Deep purplish-pink, extremely large, flattened and rather irregular, usually ribbed and somewhat rough with tendency to crack, fleshy, few seeds and very mild flavor, dark overgreen.

**Vine**—Vigorous indeterminate plant, spreading with coarse medium green foliage, good coverage.

garden planting. A low-acid type, pink fruited variety preferred by many gardeners.

### Rutgers

82 days

**Fruit**—Slightly larger and later than Marglobe, with an improved interior color, making it desirable for canners. Most extensively used canning variety today, dark overgreen.

**Vine**—Similar to Marglobe, indeterminate plant growth.

An excellent mid-season all-purpose variety of wide adaptation. Developed at the New Jersey Agric. Exp. Station from a cross of Marglobe x J. T. D. and combines Marglobe's disease resistance with J. T. D.'s quality of fruit ripening from interior outward. Useful in canning, juice making, and for home gardening.



Marglobe

**Sioux****70 days**

**Fruit**—Medium size, intermediate red, globe shape, uniform green fruit.

**Vine**—Semi-determinate, partly open.

Developed especially for Midwestern conditions by Dr. H. O. Werner of the Nebraska College of Agric. from a cross of All Red x Stokesdale. An early mid-season type possessing the uniform ripening factor which eliminates green shoulder and gives uniformly red fruits. Very popular with market growers. Sets fruit well under high temperatures.



Sioux

**Stokesdale****70 days**

**Fruit**—Medium size, bright scarlet and almost spherical, uniform green fruit. Smaller than Marglobe.

**Vine**—Medium growth, productive.

An attractive second early scarlet-fruited variety about a week earlier than Marglobe, for home, market, shipping or canning usage, especially in short season areas.

**Stone, New Type****85 days**

**Fruit**—Attractive deep scarlet, medium size, deep-flat, smooth except for some ribbing on shoulders and a small blossom scar. Large seed cell and thick partitions, fine flavored and uniform ripening, dark overgreen.

**Vine**—Large, vigorous and spreading, dense dark green foliage protects the fruits well at peak of harvest, very hardy and productive.

Somewhat earlier and more uniform than Old Stone and similar to Greater Baltimore. An old time home garden favorite for table use and canning.

**Hybrid Tomato****NK Extra Early No. 1****65 days**

**Fruit**—Good medium size, globular, scarlet. Good taste quality.

**Plant**—Determinate, vigorous; very productive.

A first early very productive determinate hybrid. Recommended for home garden, market garden and flattening-out trade in northern short season areas.

**Polaris****70 days**

( $F_1$  hybrid)

**Fruit**—Deep scarlet, medium large, deep globe, solid flesh and mild flavor.

Dark overgreen. Fruits are meaty, contain little white fiber and small core.

**Vine**—Medium large, spreading with good foliage cover.

Bonny Best type, but slightly deeper fruit. Outyields standard varieties in the same maturity class.

**Minnetonka****82 days**

( $F_1$  hybrid)

**Fruit**—Deep scarlet red, medium large, round to deep globe, solid, excellent flavor and quality, dark overgreen.

**Vine**—Medium large, upright to spreading, strong and prolific.

A mid-season hybrid. It outyields varieties of comparable maturity.

**Small Fruited Varieties**

Used for preserves, pickles or delicious to eat fresh and uncut from the garden.

**Garden Huckleberry  
(Solanberry)****75 days**

**Fruit**—Purple-black in color small, round to slightly flattened, seedy, juicy and about the size of a small gooseberry.

**Plant**—Upright, branching, very hardy and extremely prolific.

Not a true tomato but a type of *Solanum nigrum* whose berries make delicious preserves and pies when properly prepared. Inedible raw.

## TOMATO—Continued

### Husk Tomato or Ground Cherry 90 days (Strawberry Tomato) (Yellow)

Fruit—Deep golden-yellow, round, cherry size, seedy, very sweet and borne singly in a thin papery husk.

Plant—Procumbent, medium green smooth leaves. Heat and drought tolerant and extremely prolific.

Not a true tomato but a type of Physalis whose sweet fruits make delicious preserves, jams and pies.

### Red Cherry 75 days

Fruit—Bright scarlet, small, round, cherry-like, borne in large clusters.

Plant—Strong and vigorous grower, spreading and much branched with dense bright green foliage, very prolific.

Grown in home gardens for salads, pickling and eating fresh from vine.

### Red Plum 75 days

Fruit—Bright scarlet, small plum shaped.

Plant—Strong, vigorous, spreading thick foliage, good fruit cover.

### Red Pear 75 days

Fruit—Bright red, small, distinctly pear-shaped, about 2 inches long, produced prolifically in clusters.

Plant—Vines are small leaved and of a spreading habit.

Used for eating whole, in salads and preserving.

### Yellow Cherry

Similar to Red Cherry except clear yellow colored fruits.



Yellow Pear

### Yellow Peach 75 days

Similar to Red Peach except pale yellow color and of very sweet, mild flavor.

### Yellow Pear 75 days

Similar to Red Pear except in color which is clear yellow. Plants vigorous and productive; fruits delicious raw or in preserves.

### Yellow Plum 75 days

Fruits deep yellow, small plum-shaped or oval, mild flavored. Usage similar to yellow pear.

## TURNIP

On the important turnip varieties we carry on a continual root selection program at our Minneapolis Trial and Breeding Grounds to keep our seed stock lots true to type, uniform and productive. We believe our stocks are equal to the best.

Maturities indicate days from field seeding to time roots are of marketable size.

## White Fleshed Varieties

### Cowhorn Long White 70 days

Roots—9-12 inches long, tapering and occasionally twisted, white except for the light green exposed crown, white flesh.

Tops—Large, medium green, upright with deeply cut leaves.

Grown chiefly for stock feed but palatable when young.

stock grazing. Grows rapidly and produces an abundance of tender leaves.

### Purple Top Strap Leaved 48 days

Roots—4-5 inches in diameter, deep flat, purplish above ground and white below, flesh white, fine textured, sweet and never stringy.

Tops—14-18 inches, erect medium green and strap leaves.

A dependable early variety for spring or fall planting and used by home or market gardeners.

### Seven Top or Winter Greens 45 days

Roots—Fibrous, tough and inedible.

A foliage turnip grown chiefly in the South as a winter crop for greens and

## TURNIP—White Fleshed Varieties—Continued

### Purple Top White Globe      57 days

Roots—5-6 inches in diameter, purple across top with pure white underneath. White fine grained flesh. Globular shape, smooth, flesh white.

Tops—18-22 inches, dark green.

The outstanding Turnip for home, market garden and shipping. Through years of extensive selection work, we have developed a very superior strain that is exceedingly productive and uniform.

### Shogoin or Japanese      42 days

Roots—About 2 inches diameter top shaped, white, small.

Tops—18-20 inches, bright green, quick growing, strap leaved.

A quick growing, dual purpose variety, very popular in the South where it is used both for its high quality roots and also its tops which are delicious as greens. Foliage resistant to aphid damage.



Purple Top White Globe

## RUTABAGA

Our stocks are kept uniform, true to type and productive by years of seed stock selection at our Trial and Breeding Grounds and by careful isolation and growing in our production fields.

### American Purple Top      100 days

Roots—Diameter 5-6 inches, globe-shaped, smooth, deep purplish above ground, yellowish below, creamy-yellow flesh, good keeper.

Tops—16-20 inches, erect, medium blue-green, cut leaved, medium short neck.

An old standard high yielding variety of fine flavor and good keeping quality.



American Purple Top

### Laurentian      102 days

Roots—Diameter 5-5½ inches, globular, smooth, purplish above ground, light yellow below. Flesh more fine grained than American Purple Top. Also, lighter yellow, good keeper.

Tops—15-18 inches, not as heavy as

American Purple Top, otherwise similar. Very little neck.

An outstanding variety of Rutabaga, smoother, more refined roots than American Purple Top. The short neck and smooth roots make it very desirable for storage, shipping or canning.

## WATERMELON

### Black Diamond      90 to 95 days (Florida Giant) (Cannon Ball)

Fruit—15 x 12 inches, nearly round, blocky, skin very dark green with bluish cast, rind thick, flesh bright red, firm, sweet, and delicately flavored. Seed large, mottled, dark brown.

This variety has a vigorous and productive vine that gives protection from sunburn.

The fruits are large, attractive and ship well. An excellent late season, home garden and shipping variety especially popular in the South.

## WATERMELON—Continued

### Charleston Grey

85 days

Fruit—20 x 10 inches; large, long cylindrical. Skin is light grey-green with fine darker green veins. Tough medium thick rind, hard. Bright red crisp sweet flesh. Seed brown with dark veins.

Originated at SE Vegetable Breeding Station, Charleston, S. C. Resistant to Anthracose wilt, sunburn. Similar to Hawkesbury. Weighs about 30 pounds.

### Citron

(Red Seeded)

95 days

Fruit—6-8 inches in diameter, nearly round, skin is alternating light and dark green stripes, flesh solid white and inedible in the raw state, seeds smooth, red.

The most popular citron for preserves and candied fruits. Ideal for making Watermelon pickles. Vines prolific and hardy.

### Coles Early

(Harris Earliest)

75 days

Fruit—10½ x 8¾ inches, short oval in shape, skin dark green with irregular lighter green stripes, flesh pink-red and has fine flavor, seeds medium-sized, black.

Coles Early is widely used. Because of its earliness it is chiefly of value in sections with a short growing season. Very productive and fine in quality. Excellent for home use and nearby market trade, but thin, brittle rind makes it a poor shipper.

### Dixie Queen

85 days

Fruit—15 x 12½ inches, light green with narrow dark green wavy stripes, the thin but tough rind makes this a good shipper, flesh solid red, crisp stringless and very sweet, seed small, white.

A large, attractive, top quality melon which is becoming increasingly popular wherever grown. Excellent for home, market gardening and as a shipping variety.

### Georgia Rattlesnake (Gypsy)

90 days

Fruit—21½ x 9 inches, a long fairly large melon of striking appearance, skin light green with irregular dark green stripes, rind is thick and tough, holding up well in shipping, flesh bright pink, sweet and firm. Seeds large, cream colored with dark tips.

This is an old favorite of the South.

### Kansas King

(Early Kansas, Hutchinson)  
(Russian Red Seeded)

80 days

Fruit—15 x 13 inches, nearly round to blocky-oval, skin dark green with alternate wavy stripes of a lighter shade, rind medium thick, firm hard flesh deep rich red and fine flavored. Seeds maroon changing to buff when dry.

An early and productive variety of great merit, especially adapted to Midwest growing conditions.

### Kleckley's Sweets

85 days

(Wondermelon, Monte-Cristo)

Fruit—24 x 12 inches, large cylindrical in shape, skin dark bluish-green, rind thin, therefore not adapted to shipping, flesh bright scarlet, deliciously sweet, crisp with no stringiness. Seeds creamy white with trace of brown.

A popular home garden variety that is widely adapted and unsurpassed in quality.

### Kleckley's Sweets Improved Wilt

Resistant No. 6

85 days

Fruit—22½ x 11 inches, skin dark green, rind thin and tough, flesh rich red, free from veins and coarseness, seeds white.

A strain of Kleckley's, resistant to Fusarium Wilt and also high in sugar content and flavor. Developed by Dr. J. J. Wilson at the Iowa Experiment Station.

### Klondike R-7

85 days

Fruit—15½ x 8-10 inches, oblong, slight taper toward blossom end, dark green skin, rind thin and tough, flesh deep red. Seeds small and vary from tan to black.

A wilt resistant variety developed at the College of Agric., Davis, California.

### Klondike Striped

80 days

Fruit—15½ x 10½ inches, short, thick oblong, with irregular dark green stripes on a lighter background, rind tough, hard, fairly thick and does not show sunburn. Flesh crisp, scarlet and very high in sugar content, seeds small, mixed black and white.

A wilt resistant strain developed by the University of California at Davis, California. Excellent for shipping or home garden.

**New Hampshire Midget** **65 days****All-America Selection—1951****Fruit**—6 x 5 1/2 inches, nearly round, thin rind, tender, light green with dark green mottling and striping.

A midget or icebox type. Very early and very productive.

**Kansas King****Northern Sweet** **75 days****Fruit**—10 x 9 inches, skin dark green with lighter stripes, rind thin and not adapted to shipping, flesh good quality, red-orange in color, crisp and sweet. Seed small, dark brown.

An introduction from the University of Minnesota which is very popular in Northern areas where smaller and earlier varieties are in demand.

**Stone Mountain** **90 days**  
**(Dixie Belle)****Fruit**—17 x 14 inches, large, nearly round, somewhat blunt on the ends, skin dark green with indistinct veining, rind quite thick, permitting long distance shipping.

Flesh bright crimson, meaty, exceptionally sweet and crisp. Seeds medium-sized, white with black tips.

One of the best melons for general use—home or market gardening and shipping. Popular both in the South and in shorter season areas as a late melon.

**Sweetheart** **99 days****Fruit**—13 x 11 inches, round to blocky-oval, skin light gray with fine green veining, rind tough and elastic, making it suitable for shipping, flesh bright red, crisp and good quality. Seeds medium-sized, black.

A well known reliable main crop variety especially suitable for shipping.

**Tom Watson** **90 days****Fruit**—22 x 12 inches, large cylindrical, skin dark green with deeper green veining, rind thin but tough, making it a good shipper. Flesh deep red, sweet and rather coarse in texture, seeds large, brown.

An old favorite among large, late melons. Excellent for shipping, also for home or market gardening where season permits.

**Winter Queen or King &****Queen** **85 to 90 days****Fruit**—9 1/2 x 9 inches, nearly round, skin yellowish green with faint irregular light green stripes and turning to pale yellow when ripe, rind tough and rubbery. Fruits harvested before frost and properly stored often remain edible until Christmas. Flesh bright red, very sweet and fine textured, seeds small, brownish-black.

This melon is quite widely adapted, is early, prolific, a good shipper and splendid keeper.

**HERBS**

These are plants, the leaves or seeds of which contain aromatic, essential oils that add zest and flavor to foods and drinks when used as flavoring, seasoning, or as a garnish. Many herbs are used freshly cut from the garden, while others are more commonly first dried and used chiefly in fall and winter. Where leaves are used, cut and gather when flower buds just start to form; where the seeds are wanted, gather after flowering as soon as seed pods or capsules ripen and change color. The leaves should be sorted, hung to cure in a warm dry place out of the sun, then stored in air tight jars or cans. Seeds should be rubbed or flailed out of plants after drying and curing; winnowed or screened, then dried in shallow trays and stored in jars or cans.

**Anise****(Pimpinella anisum)****Plant**—Annual, 14-16 inches high. Sweetly aromatic with finely cut leaves that are used for garnishing and seeds used for flavoring cakes, cookies and candies.**Balm****(Melissa Officinalis)****Plant**—Low perennial.

Its lemon-scented leaves are used in cold drinks, teas, liquors and also in perfume making.

## HERBS—Continued

### Basil, Sweet

#### (Broad Leaf) (*Ocimum basilicum*)

Plant—Leafy annual, 1½-2 feet tall, vigorous growing with light green foliage. The leaves have a spicy aroma and flavor. They are used for seasoning soups, stews, omelets and salads; also in perfume making.

### Borage

#### (*Borago officinalis*)

Plant—Coarse and hairy annual, 1½-2 feet high with attractive blue, star-shaped flowers.

Young leaves have cucumber-like flavor and are used as a garnish for salads and drinks. A good bee plant.

### Caraway

#### (*Carum carvi*)

Plant—Biennial, 1½-2 feet tall. Carrot-like rosettes of leaves formed the first year are followed by umbels of white flowers and aromatic seeds the second year.

Seeds are used in breads, cakes, confectionery, soups and liquors.

### Catnip or Catmint

#### (*Nepeta cataria*)

Plant—Hardy perennial, 2-3 feet tall with a pungent mint-like aroma and small lavender flowers.

Dried leaves and shoots are used in teas. It is a good bee plant and attractive to cats.

### Chervil Curled

60 days

#### (*Anthriscus Cerefolium*)

Resembling parsley, it has finely curled bright green leaves. They are pungently aromatic and used for garnishing and flavoring.

### Coriander

#### (*Coriandrum sativum*)

Plant—Hardy annual 2-2½ feet tall with finely cut foliage and white flowers. Seeds are large, spicy and aromatic. They are used for bakery goods, confections and beverages.

### Fennel, Sweet

#### (*Foeniculum officinale*)

Plant—Large perennial treated as an annual, with finely cut, fern-like foliage of fragrant aroma.

Young shoots are used in salads, soups and fish sauces. The seeds are used in candy making.

### Horehound

#### (*Marrubium vulgare*)

Plant—Perennial, 1-3 feet tall with woolly, gray-green leaves having a pungent

aromatic odor.

Oil from leaves used for flavoring candy, lozenges and medicines.

### Hyssop

#### (*Hyssopus officinalis*)

Plant—Shrubby perennial, 1½ feet tall with attractive foliage and purple flowers.

Leaves have pungent minty aroma and are used in salads, omelets and condiments. It is used medicinally as a stimulant and also in perfume making.

### Lavender

#### (*Lavandula spica*)

Plant—Perennial, 2 feet tall. An attractive plant, the leaves of which contain aromatic oil with characteristic fragrance. Freshly cut it is used in salads or dried it is used in sachets and perfume making.

### Marjoram, Sweet

#### (*Origanum marjorana*)

Plant—Tender perennial usually handled as an annual; 1½-2 feet high.

Leaves have a pleasing aromatic fragrance and are used for flavoring salads, soups, dressings and omelets.

### Pennyroyal

#### (*Mentha pulegium*)

Plant—A low growing, hardy perennial with strong, pungent mint-like aroma and lavender flowers. Adapted to moist and shady situations.

Used as an ornamental and for flavoring extracts and medicines.

### Rosemary (Rosemarinus officinalis)

Plant—A hardy perennial 2-3 feet tall with attractive dark green foliage and small blue flowers.

The warm, spicy aroma is very pleasing and used in flavoring meats, soups, sauces and in perfume making.

### Rue

#### (*Ruta graveolens*)

Plant—A hardy perennial, 1½-2 feet tall with bitter acrid taste and a peculiar unpleasant odor.

Used as flavoring in vinegar and also in medicines.

### Saffron, American Safflower

#### (*Carthamus tinctorius*)

Plant—Annual, 1½-2 feet tall. A coarse plant with prickly leaves and thistle-like, showy, yellow flowers.

The blossoms yield a pigment used in dyeing cloth and coloring foods.

## Sage, Broad Leaf

### (*Salvia officinalis*)

Plant—A hardy perennial, 12-15 inches tall with grayish leaves and characteristic pleasant aroma.

Used in meats, dressings, gravies, tea and cheese making.

## Savory, Summer

### (*Satureia hortensis*)

Plant—Annual, 1½ feet tall with small leaves, purple and white flowers.

Entire plant pleasingly aromatic and used in salads, dressings, soups and teas.

## Sorrel, Broad-Leaved

60 days

Plant—Perennial with long, thick, curled bright green upright leaves with mildly acid flavor.

Used in salads and as spring greens. Sometimes called sour grass because of its acid taste.

## Thyme, English

### (*Thymus vulgaris*)

Plant—A low growing perennial, 10-12 inches tall with attractive, narrow, dark green leaves and purple flowers.

Useful as an ornamental and for seasoning soups, salads, dressings, omelets and gravies.



Good seed is the basis for good crops. Northrup, King & Co. maintains 38 branch offices and processing plants in the United States working toward one goal—producing, processing and distributing only the finest seed obtainable. This is your assurance of quality.

# FLOWERS

Our flower experts test and have available each year the best of the new and novelty varieties suitable to home gardening. Watch for them in our Seed Displays where they can be identified by their special cellophane outer wrapper and their GARDEN WINNER blue and gold marking.

Northrup King and Co. carries a full line of the best home garden flower seeds. On the following pages, you will find descriptions of the most popular varieties. Information and prices on varieties not listed will be gladly sent on request.

To provide new and improved flower selections, we have established growing relationships with the best specialist flower seed growers both in the United States and abroad. All stocks are tested in our laboratory for germination and purity, and in our extensive Research Farm Trial Grounds for true-ness to type, fidelity to variety, and qualities of plant and bloom. Our flower seeds are available in bulk by the ounce or pound, and also put up in attractive packets.

For your convenience new flower varieties and recent introductions are listed immediately below. A standard alphabetical listing follows.

## NEW VARIETIES

### AGERATUM

#### BLUE MINK

A new improved Tetraploid variety, annual, 6 to 8 inches. Beautiful large clusters of fluffy, powder blue flowers on compact, uniform plants.

### ALYSSUM

#### Pink Heather

##### All-America Selection

Annual, 4 to 6 inches, in a delightful new color, Heather Pink, for this popular border plant family. Spreading plants are literally covered with blooms. Dense, compact habit and profuse blooms make it excellent for low edgings, mass color effects and ground covers between bulbs.

### AMARANTHUS

#### (SUMMER POINSETTIA)

#### Molten Fire

A hardy, easy to grow annual, 3 to 5 feet tall plants with lovely, dark bronze foliage capped with a spectacular crown of flaming crimson leaves. Beautiful for backgrounds and screening, especially in warm, sunny locations.

### CALIFORNIA POPPY

#### (ESCHSCHOLTZIA)

#### Mission Bells

An early blooming annual mixture of double and semi-double flowers in a wide range of both pastel and sharp colors. Plants are compact, averaging 1 foot in height.

### CANDYTUFT

#### Fairy Mixed

An improved strain of Umbellata Candytuft with more compact growth and finer color. Early fragrant annual, 8 inches, ideal for edging and borders.

### CANDYTUFT

#### PERENNIAL WHITE (SEMPERVIRENS)

A popular early spring perennial, 9 to 12 inches high with pure white flowers that spread out in low dense masses. Particularly good for edging and in rock gardens.

### CELOSIA

#### Forest Fire

A brilliantly colored annual, 2 feet high, with bright orange and scarlet plumes rising above reddish-bronze foliage. Very beautiful and uniform—excellent for winter bouquets.

### COLEUS

#### Rainbow Mixed

Ornamental foliage plants, annual, for indoor or garden use. Tolerant of partial shade. Provides beautiful shades of red, pink, bronze and yellow on plant, 12 inches high.

### COSMOS

#### Mandarin

3½ feet, annual, very double, bright orange flowers on heavily foliated, green plants. The most double cosmos grown, and a fine garden and cut flower.

## GLORIOSA DAISY

3 to 4 foot perennial, flowering as an annual. A new tetraploid Rudbeckia with enormous daisy like blooms, 6 to 7 inches across. Flowers are yellow, maroon, bicolor with brown centers, in singles and semi-doubles.

## LOBELIA ROSEMOND

A new dwarf compact type, 4 to 6 inches high with flowers that are a deep carmine red with a white eye. Annual.

## MARIGOLD

### "Crackerjack"

A giant type, 2½ to 3 feet, with huge flowers often exceeding 5 inches in diameter. Colors include the entire marigold range from primrose through yellow, gold and orange. More compact than Sunset Giants and earlier than any other giant type.

### Cupid Mixed

A dwarf miniature African strain, 8 inches high, with dainty chrysanthemum type flowers in bright yellow, gold and orange. Excellent for borders and edging.

### Dwarf, Petite Mixed

Miniature plants, 5 to 6 inches, covered with small double flowers. Orange, yellow, golden, mahogany and yellow bicolor flowers. Beautiful and petite for low edgings and borders.

### Dwarf, Ruffled Red

Small, dwarf plants, 12 inches high with pretty, ruffled, rich mahogany colored flowers, edged in gold. Full and compact, ideal for edging or borders.

### Spungold

The forerunner of an entirely new type of marigold, 12 inches high. Large golden yellow blossoms profusely cover neat, dwarf plant from early summer to late fall. For low borders and massed bedding effects.

### Toreador Climax F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid

Vivid, deep golden orange carnation flowered blooms. Gigantic size and borne in great profusion on the plant which is full and lush; 36 inches high.

## PANSY

### Clear Crystal

A very showy, early annual, 6 inches high, with medium size blooms in a new color range. Beautiful solid colors with no blotches.

## PEPPERMINT PINKS

### (DIANTHUS)

A selected blend of the best fragrant annual Pinks in one package. The finest selection of Pinks. Features singles, doubles, fringy edges, round edges, rich deep colors as well as dainty pastels, and sparkling two-tones. Easy to grow, compact plants that bloom all season.

## PETUNIA

### Blue Lustre

An F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid, Grandiflora, deep lavender-blue flowers with red undertones in hot weather. Very long blooming period. Many 3½ inch fancy flowers on low spreading plants, 12 inches high.

### Color Parade

A vivid, color mixture of selected large-flowered F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Grandiflora types. Very floriferous, one of the finest color mixtures of the Grandiflora Petunia. 12 inches high.

### Confetti

An F<sub>2</sub> Multiflora Hybrid Petunia color mixture. Dwarf, 12 inch compact plants, very free flowering, with a complete range of vibrant intense colors and bicolors.

### Crusader

A recently developed, pretty F<sub>1</sub> Grandiflora Hybrid with large, bicoloored flowers fringed and striped with a rare pink and white.

### Glitters

#### New All-America Winner

A new F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid with bright scarlet flowers tipped with contrasting white. Dwarf, compact plants, 12 inches high. Very striking.

### Maytime

#### New All-America Winner

An F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Grandiflora with blooms of clear, light salmon pink, large, ruffled. Compact, 12 inch plants spreading and free flowering.

### Mercury

A new, light mid-blue F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid, Multiflora type, 12 inches, free flowering compact plants.

### Neptune

A new light violet blue F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Multiflora Petunia with 12 inch plants, compact and free flowering.

### Paleface

An F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid, Multiflora, pure white, compact 12 inch plants, very free flowering, beautiful.

## PETUNIA—Continued

### Peach Satin

An attractive salmon-pink F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Multiflora. Compact, uniform plants, very profuse number of blooms, 12 inches high.

### Pink Satin

A bright rose pink, F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Multiflora. Flowers are carried in profusion through the summer on plants that stay dwarf, 12 to 14 inches and compact. Excellent for edging, low beds and pot plants. A half-hardy annual.

### Red Satin

A new dwarf, F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid, 12 inches, with dazzling scarlet flowers. Hybrid vigor gives heavy and continuous bloom. Color does not fade in the sun. Excellent for sunny areas, edging and borders.

### Sabre Dance

A brilliantly colored Grandiflora F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid with bright crimson, white starred blooms, compact, 12 inch plants.

### Scarlet Lustre

Scarlet colored F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Grandiflora, with large ruffled blooms. Spreading, compact, 12 inches high.

### Satellite

Free flowering F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Multiflora Petunia, bright rose, white star flowers. Compact, spreading plants, 12 inches high.

### Sugar Plume

Multiflora, F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid with unusual small, orchid flowers with wine-red veining. Freely produced on compact plants.

## PHLOX

### Glamour Tetra Salmon

#### New All-America Winner

Very large, bright salmon florets on 12 inch compact plants. Annual, tetraploid variety.

## SNAPDRAGON

### Panorama

An F<sub>2</sub> Hybrid color mixture. Tall, dense spikers in full Snapdragon color range. Not early but floriferous with more growth and color than most mixtures.

### Rocket F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid Mixed

#### All-America Selection

An F<sub>1</sub> hybrid color mixture. Developed for their vigor and ability to withstand hot climates where other varieties will not grow. Hardy, robust plants, 2½ to 3 feet tall. Produces a mass of beautiful spikes, unexcelled for cut flowers.

## Vanguard

#### New All-America Winner

A new F<sub>1</sub> hybrid, all double rose pink with yellow lips, 2½ feet tall.

## STOCKS

### Trysomic 7 Weeks Mixed

A newly improved strain combining extreme earliness and a very high percentage of double fragrant flowers in many colors. 15 inches high.

### Early Cascade Mixed

The home gardener's version of the commercial florist's single-stemmed stock or column. Developed and pre-tested nationally for the amateur gardener. Dense, fragrant spikes, huge rosette flowers in brilliant hues. Early blooming, 18 to 24 inches, annual.

## SUGAR 'n SPICE ZINNIA

A new improved zinnia for dainty indoor arrangements and colorful, low garden beds. Doubled, button-like flowers in scarlet, orange, pink, yellow and white. Low compact plants, 9 to 12 inches.

## SWEET WILLIAM

#### WEE WILLIE

### (Indoor Peppermint Pinks )

A new ultra dwarf, compact type of Sweet William. Has bright flower combinations of crimson, ruby, deep rose, pink and white. 4 to 6 inches high, annual.

## VINCA

### Coquette (Dwarf Pinkie)

Dainty, clear pink flowers borne on 8 inch compact plants with dark green, glossy foliage. Tolerant to dry, hot conditions, annual.

## VIOLA

### Toyland

An F<sub>2</sub> perennial color mixture. Unusually large two inch flowers in red, apricot, gold, blue, mahogany, purple, white and near black. Blooms from early summer to fall; plant 6 inches high.

## ZINNIA

### Cherry Time

Giant cactus flowered variety with 5 inch blooms of intense, brilliant, cherry or rose-red color. Vigorous, well-branched plants 3 feet high.

### Dark Jewels

An improved giant cactus flowered mixture. New sharp colors, no pastel shades. Very colorful, 2½ to 3 feet high.

## ZINNIA—Continued

### Ortho Polka

Exciting, large flowered type with striped petals. Combinations of red, white, yellow, and purple, about 70 per cent striped. Beautiful in beds and in bouquets; 2½ feet high.

—End of new varieties section—

### Pink Lady

A new California giant type with pink center and creamy buff outer petals. 2½ to 3 feet tall.

## AGERATUM

(FLOSS FLOWER)

Hardy annual, used for cutting and bedding. Needs full sun, tolerant to dry soil. Flowers late in season.

### Blue Perfection

10 to 12 inches. Violet-blue.

### Midget Blue

All-America Selection—1940

4 inches, very dwarf, compact and low growing. Flowers dark blue, leaves small. Ideal for low edging.

## ALYSSUM

(MADWORT)  
ANNUAL TYPES

Early flowering, fragrant, edging plants. Start seed in open ground first thing in Spring.

### Carpet of Snow

(*A procumbens*)

4 inches, very low, flat and spreading in growth. Flowers white.

### Royal Carpet

(*A procumbens*)

All-America Selection—1953

3 to 4 inches spreading 1 foot across. Very low, spreading and compact. Densely covered with deep violet-blue fragrant flowers.

### Little Gem

(Tom Thumb) (*A compactum erectum*)

6 inches, dwarf, compact, less spreading than above.

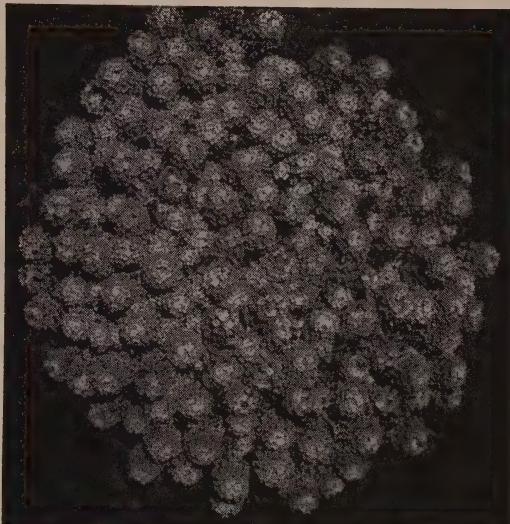
### Sweet Alyssum

(*A Maritimum* or *A. Benthami*)

1 foot, taller and larger plants than above, flowers white, fragrant, early.

### Violet Queen

6 inches, flowers deep violet, early fragrant. Plant compact. Excellent for edging.



Alyssum—Carpet of Snow

### PERENNIAL OR HARDY ALYSSUM

For perennial border, rock garden.

### Alyssum Saxatile Compactum

(Basket of Gold)

1 foot, hardy, first early. Flowers golden-yellow

## ANCHUSA CAPENSIS

### Blue Bird

All-America Selection—1935

Hardy annual, 2 feet, flowers small, deep blue with white eye. Tolerates some shade.

## ANNUAL CUT FLOWER MIXTURE

Hardy annuals, 1 to 3 feet. Selected blend of easily grown, long stemmed varieties for bouquets.

## ARCTOTIS HYBRIDS MIXED

(AFRICAN DAISY)

Semi-hardy annual, 1 foot. Daisy-like, long stemmed flowers in several colors.

## ASTER

(CHINA ASTER, CALLISTEPHUS)

Half-hardy annual, 2 to 3 feet, one of the most popular annuals for cutting and beds. Asters are subject to Yellows disease, which can be partially controlled by growing under muslin, by using insecticide to kill leaf hoppers that spread the disease and by avoiding ground previously planted to Asters. Asters need rich soil, moisture and full sun. Start indoors for earliest bloom.

### American (Vick's) Branching, Wilt Resistant

2 to 2½ feet, branching habit, large double flowers with fairly stiff, broad petals and long stems. Crimson, Purple, Rose Pink, White, Mixed Colors.

### Ballet Wilt Resistant Mixed

Very early, full centered blooms in good color range.

### Crego or Ostrich Plume, Wilt Resistant

2 to 2½ feet, branching, robust plants, long stems. Flowers with long, loose, interlaced petals. Rose Pink, White, Azure Blue, Purple, Red, Mixed Colors.

### Heart of France (Wilt Resistant)

2½ feet, the best of red asters. Flowers large full, deep crimson red. Plants vigorous upright branching.

### Giants of California Improved Mixed

3 feet, loose interlaced petals. Flowers of Ostrich Feather or Crego type but larger and later blooming.

### Powderpuffs Mixed (Bouquet Type)

2 feet, new Pom Pom type aster almost covered with dainty powderpuff-like blooms in a full range of colors. Entire plant can be cut for bouquets.

### Princess Wilt Resistant Mixed

2½ feet, flowers have deep, crested centers of quilled petals surrounded by plumed guard rows. Long stemmed, excellent color mixture.



Aster—Crego or Ostrich Plume Mixed

### Queen of the Market, Mixed

18 to 20 inches, flowers similar to American Branching. Plants slightly dwarfed, good blend of colors. Very early and free blooming. Blooms way ahead of most other types.

### Rainbow Single Mixed

2½ to 3 feet, large, single, daisy-like yellow-centered flowers in good range of colors. Long stems, keep well, excellent for cutting.

## BACHELOR'S BUTTON

(CORNFLOWER) (CENTAUREA CYANUS)

1 to 3 feet, hardy annual with doubled, gay flowers on long wiry stems. Easily grown, tolerant to poor soil, partial shade. Plant early Spring or in Fall. Blue, Maroon, Pink, Red, Mixed Colors.

### Jubilee Gem

1 foot, doubled, clear blue flowers on dwarf compact plants. Excellent for borders.

## BALSAM

(LADY SLIPPER) (IMPATIENS BALSAMINA)

Half hardy annuals, with doubled, camellia-like flowers borne on stocky attractive plants. Adapted to rich, moist soil, tolerant to partial shade.

### Double Bush Gardenia Flowered Mixed

1½ to 2 feet, double rose-like flowers borne on top of dwarf bushy plants instead of a long stem as in other forms.

### Tall Double Camellia Flowered Mixed

2 feet, doubled, compact flowered in many colors, some spotted, borne along stem. Foliage and plant attractive, vigorous grower.

## BELLIS PERENNIS

(DOUBLE ENGLISH DAISY)

6 to 8 inches, half-hardy perennial with broad tufted leaves and dainty, doubled daisy-like flowers on long stems. Colors red, pink, white. Good for low edging. Tolerates partial shade.

## BELLS OF IRELAND

(IRISH GREEN BELLFLOWER)  
(MOLUCELLA LAEVIS)

Large, bright green delicately veined bells borne along stems. Beautiful in fresh or dried bouquets. Annual, 2½ feet.



Bachelor Button—Double Blue

## BALSAM

(LADY SLIPPER) (IMPATIENS BALSAMINA)

## BLUE LACE FLOWER

(LAVENDER LACE FLOWER)  
(DIDISCUS OR TRACHYMENE)

Hardy annual, 2½ feet, dainty, lavender blue, lacy heads on long stems. Excellent for cutting. Slow to start and resents transplanting.

## BRACHYCOME

(SWAN RIVER DAISY)

Half-hardy annual, 10 inches, dwarf, early-flowering edging and rock garden subject with dainty, daisy-like flowers in pink, blue, mauve and white.

## CALENDULA

(POT MARIGOLD)

Hardy annual, 1½ feet, large and varied doubled flowers in shades of orange and yellow borne on long stems. Unexcelled for cutting. Calendulas need cool weather, tolerate poor soil.

### Orange King

Large, deep orange, darker center.

### Pacific Beauty Dble. Mixed

Extra large, two-toned flowers with long strong stems and good colors. More heat tolerant than ordinary varieties.

## CALIFORNIA POPPY

(ESCHSCHOLTZIA)

### Orange (Aurantiaca)

Hardy annual, 12 to 15 inches, golden orange, poppy-like flowers with lacy, finely cut foliage. Needs sunny, light soil, avoid transplanting. Excellent for bedding, rock gardens.

### Hybrids Mixed

12 to 15 inches, fast growing early flowering mixture of orange, yellow, carmine, scarlet and white.

## CALLIOPSIS

(ANNUAL COREOPSIS)

Hardy annuals 2 to 2½ feet, gay, daisy-like flowers in yellow, brown and maroon, long stems. Good for bedding and bouquets.

### Fine Mixed

2½ to 3 feet, graceful, long-stemmed flowers borne profusely in shades of yellow, maroon and bicolors. For cutting or beds.

## CAMPANULA

### (CANTERBURY BELL, BELLFLOWER)

Biennials, 2 to 3 feet, beautiful border subjects with large, showy, bell-shaped flowers in pink, white and blue. Adapted to moist soil and partial shade.

#### C. Medium

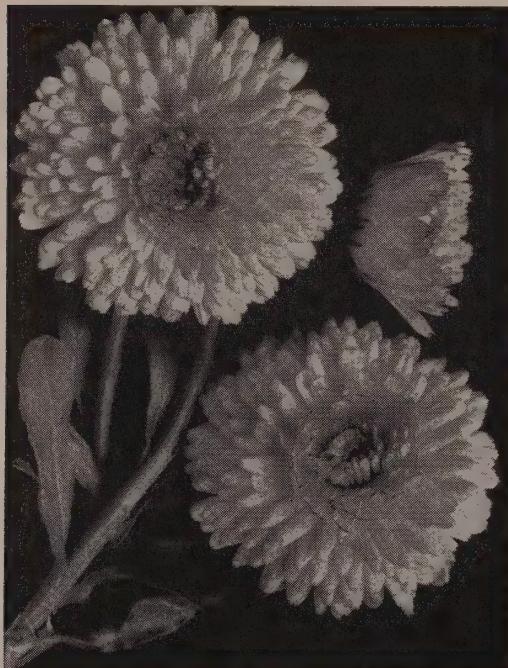
##### (Canterbury Bells)

Single large bell-shaped flowers in pink, blue and white.

#### C. Calycanthema

##### (Cup and Saucer Canterbury Bells)

Similar in size and colors to above but with calyx flattened and colored giving blossom doubled effect of a small cup and saucer.



Calendula—Pacific Beauty Mixed

## CANDYTUFT

### (IBERIS)

Hardy annual, 12 to 15 inches, early flowering, easily grown subjects with fragrant flowers in umbels or trusses. Good for early borders, beds and for cutting.

#### Umbellata Mixed Colors

Pink, white, lavender and red flowers in dense, flat topped clusters or umbels.

#### Hyacinth Flowered White

Heavy spikes of white, fragrant flowers, borne early and in profusion.



Carnation—Double Marguerite Mixed

## Perennial White (Iberis Sempervirens)

1 foot, hardy, very early flowering perennial with evergreen foliage and clusters of white flowers.

## CARDINAL CLIMBER

### (IPOMEA SLOTERI)

Tender annual climber, 12 to 15 feet, dark green, deeply cut, attractive foliage, numerous small, scarlet trumpet-shaped flowers. Vigorous grower, showy. (See Hearts and Honey Vine).

## CARNATION

### (DIANTHUS CARYOPHYLLUS)

18 inches, tender perennials handled as annuals, doubled fragrant flowers on long stems in red, white, pink, yellow. Excellent for cutting. For longer bloom start indoors.

#### Marguerite Double Mixed

Hardy, quick flowering bedding type for outdoor garden culture. Good color range, long stems.

#### Chabauds Giant Mixed

Large, doubled flowers, long stems, wide color range, excellent for cutting.

## CASTOR BEANS

### (RICINUS)

#### Mixed Varieties

Tender perennial handled as annual, 7 to 10 feet tall, bold foliage plants with large cut leaves. Green, bronze and red leaved types. Excellent for background or tropical foliage effect. Caution—For ornamental planting only. Seeds are poisonous if eaten.

## CELOSIA

### (COCKSCOMB)

Hardy annuals, 1 to 3 feet, easily grown, showy plants with decorative plumes or tufts in reds or yellows. Excellent for mass plantings, for cutting and dried for winter bouquets.

#### Cristata Dwarf, Empress

1 foot, reddish green, attractive foliage, large dark red crested flower heads.

#### Cristata, Tall Red Shades

3 feet, crested, velvety heads in shades of red. Excellent in beds or for distinctive bouquets.

#### Cristata (Cockscomb) Toreador

##### All-America Selection—1955

2 feet tall, heads velvety, bright crimson, large, and borne above apple green foliage. Very showy.

#### Golden Fleece

##### (C. Plumosa)

2½ feet, feathery, golden yellow plumes. Easily grown, heat and insect tolerant. Excellent for cutting and as winter everlasting.



Celosia (Cockscomb)—Pampas Plume Mixed

#### Pampas Plume Mixed

##### (C. Plumosa)

2½ feet, large airy plumes in beautiful shades of bronze, copper, gold, pink, crimson. Showy in beds, bouquets or as everlasting.

## CHRYSANTHEMUM

### Merry Mixture

Annual garden type, 2 to 3 feet, daisy-like flowers with long stems. Unusually wide range of bright gay colors with zoned, tricolored heads. Superb for cutting. Adapted to heavy soils.

## CLARKIA ELEGANS

### Double Mixed

Hardy annual, 2 feet, erect, attractive plants covered with dainty doubled flowers borne along stems. Many shades of red, pink, white and purple. Tolerates shade and poor soil.

## CLEOME

### (SPIDERFLOWER)

#### Giant Pink Queen

Hardy annual, 4 to 5 feet, large, vigorous plants with nearly continuous bloom of clear pink clusters turning to white underneath. The long graceful stamens, unique stalked seed pods plus the attractive palmate leaves make this plant interesting and decorative in background or tall border.

## COLUMBINE

### (AQUILEGIA)

#### Long Spurred Hybrids Mixed

Hardy perennials, 2½ to 3 feet, attractive plants with lobed foliage and showy, graceful, spurred flowers in a wide range of both sharp and subdued colors and bicolors. Adapted to cool, semi-shady conditions.

#### McKana's Giant Hybrids

##### All-America Selection—1955

Enormous flowers, long spurred, in wide range of colors. Hardy Perennial, 2-3 feet.

## COREOPSIS

### Double Sunburst

3 feet, large, golden yellow, double and semi-double blooms on long stems.

#### Mayfield Giants

3 feet, improved strain of *C. Lanceolata Grandiflora*. Tall, vigorous plants with large, single, golden yellow flowers on strong stems. Petals fluted and laciniated at edges.

# COSMOS

(*COSMOS BIPINNATUS*)

Half-hardy annuals, 3 to 4 feet, easily grown, late summer and autumn subjects. Plants large, vigorous and with finely cut foliage. Flowers daisy-like, long stemmed with fluted petals, serrated edges. Useful for tall background, planting and cutting. Needs full sun, well drained soil.

## Early Large Flowering Mixed

4 feet, early flowering strain with large flowers in red, pink and white.

## Fiesta

All-America Selection—1952

2½ feet, early Klondyke type. Flowers semi-double and uniquely striped with orange and scarlet.

## Orange Ruffles

(*C. Hybrida Klondyke*)

3 feet, early flowering, stocky plants with semi-double, deep orange blooms borne profusely from midsummer till frost.

## Early Sensation, Mixed Colors

4 feet, improved giant flowered, early blooming strain in beautiful colors. Blend of red, pink and white.

## Dazzler

All-America Selection—1943

Rich, deep crimson.

## Radiance

All-America Selection—1948

Deep rose petals with rich crimson zone surrounding central yellow eye.



Cosmos—Early Sensation Mixed

# CYNOGLOSSUM

(CHINESE FORGET-ME-NOT)

## Dwarf Firmament

Hardy annual, 1½ to 2 feet, dwarf, bushy, fast growing plants of easy culture. Small, indigo blue flowers nearly covering plant. Excellent for low beds or borders and for cutting.

# CYPRESS VINE

(*IPOMPEA QUAMOCЛИT OR QUAMOCЛИT PENNATA*)

Tender annual vine, 10 to 15 feet. Climber with exquisitely cut, luxuriant fern-like foliage and small star-shaped red and white flowers. Excellent for screening effect on trellis, porch or fence.

# DAHLIA

## Rainbow Mixed

An improved special strain of annual flowering Dahlia similar to Unwins but with better color range and with a sprinkling of bronze-foliage plants to add color and interest. Highly recommended. Annual flowering. 1½-2½ feet.

## Unwins Dwarf Hybrids Mixed

Tender perennials treated as annuals, 20 to 30 inches, double and semi-double flowers in many attractive colors, blooming first year from seed. Excellent for beds, low borders and as cut flowers.



Dahlia—Rainbow Mixed

# DELPHINIUM

(PERENNIAL LARKSPUR)

Hardy perennials, 3 to 5 feet, tall plants with stately spikes of showy flowers in many colors. Unsurpassed for background and tall borders or for cutting. Needs rich, deep soil and good care.

## Belladonna

4 feet, light turquoise blue flowers on tall, loose spikes.

## Bellamosum

4 feet, large, dark gentian blue flowers on tall loose spikes.

## Gold Medal Hybrids

4 feet, tall spikes of single and semi-double

flowers in several shades of blue and purple.

## Pacific Giant Hybrids Mixed

4 1/2 feet, improved strain with immense flowers closely set on tall dense spikes. Colors range from purple and violet through blue, lavender, mauve and white. Resistant to mildew.

# EVERLASTINGS

Various flowers that retain form and color after picking and are used in winter bouquets. Pick before fully open and hang upside down to cure for winter.

## Globe Amaranth Mixed

(*Gomphrena Globosa*)

Hardy annual, 2 feet, heat and drouth resistant, easily grown plants with red, pink, purple and white clover-like heads that are showy in garden, summer bouquets or dried for winter use.

## Helichrysum Monstrosum Mixed

(Straw Flower)

Hardy annual, 2 1/2 feet, doubled, stiff, daisy-like flowers borne profusely on vigorous leafy plants. Shades of red, pink, salmon, yellow and white.

## Straw Flowers Mixed Everlastings

A special blend of many kinds including *Acroclinium*, *Xeranthemum*, *Statice*, *Gilia*, *Helichrysum*, *Gomphrena*, *Celosias*, *Molucella* and others.



Dianthus (Pinks)—Gaiety Mixed

# DIANTHUS

(SEE PINKS)

# DIDISCUS

(SEE BLUE LACE FLOWER)

# DIGITALIS

(FOXGLOVE)

## Shirley Hybrids Mixed

Biennial 3 to 4 feet, tall spikes of showy, thimble-shaped, spotted flowers in shades of rose, light pink and white. Flowers second year. Beautiful for borders and background plantings.

# DIMORPHOTHECA

(AFRICAN DAISY OR CAPE MARIGOLD)

## Hybrids Mixed Colors

Hardy annuals, 12 to 15 inches, showy, daisy-like flowers thriving in warm, sunny climate. Useful for low beds, rockeries, excellent in bouquets. Shades of red, pink, yellow and orange.



Everlastings—Helichrysum Mixed

## FOXGLOVE

(SEE DIGITALIS)

## FORGET-ME-NOT

(MYOSOTIS)

### Alpestris, Blue

Semi-hardy perennial, 10 to 12 inches, low border and rock garden plants with attractive foliage and dainty clear blue flowers. Adapted to cool, moist, partially shaded situations.

## FOUR O'CLOCK

(MARVEL OF PERU—MIRABILIS JALAPA)

Tender perennial treated as annual, 2½ feet, vigorous bushy plants covered with attractive trumpet-shaped flowers in many colors. Excellent for background or hedging.

## GAILLARDIA

(BLANKET FLOWER)

Sun loving, vigorous plants of composite family, useful in borders, mass plantings and for cutting. Heat tolerant, grows on poor soils.

### Choice Annual Double Mixed

#### (Lorenziana)

1½ to 2 feet, long stemmed, shadowy, doubled, globular heads in shades of red, yellow, maroon and orange. Beautiful in mass plantings or borders, unexcelled for cutting.

### Indian Chief (Annual)

1½ feet, large, showy, coppery red flowers with darker center and long stems, single.

### Grandiflora Mixed

Hardy perennial, 20 to 24 inches. Large, daisy-like flowers in various tones and bicolors of yellow, orange-red and maroon. Very hardy and flowers over long period. Useful in borders and beautiful in bouquets.

## GERANIUM

### Zonale Mixed

1 to 2 feet, colorful bedding plants for summer, house plants in winter use, tender perennial. Many colors and varieties.

## GEUM

(AVENS)

### Mrs. Bradshaw

Tender perennial, 1½ to 2 feet. Low rosettes of strawberry-like leaves with showy, long-stemmed, doubled orange-scarlet flowers. Adapted to mild climates and often needs winter protection. Excellent in borders, rock gardens and for cutting. Popular on West Coast.

### Lady Stratheden

Similar to Mrs. Bradshaw except flowers golden yellow.

## GERBERA

### Jamesoni Hybrids Mixed

A tender perennial with large daisy-like flowers of unsurpassed beauty. Long slender graceful petals, yellow centers, many colors. Adapted to long mild growing seasons.

## GLOBE AMARANTH

(SEE EVERLASTINGS)

## GODETIA

(SATIN FLOWER)

Hardy annual, 1½ feet, erect, attractive plants with doubled, rose-like flowers in red, pink, lilac and white. For beds, rock gardens and cutting. Thrives on cool, well-drained soil in partial shade.

## GOURDS

### Mixed Varieties, Small Fruited

Tender annual vines, trailing or climbing to 8 to 12 feet, ornamental fruits 2 to 4 inches in diameter in various shapes, sizes and colors. Round, egg-shaped, pear-like, calabash, warted, and in dark green, white, orange and bicolors. Pick before frost and dry thoroughly, then wash and wax or shellac for use as table or bowl ornament.

## GYPSOPHILA

(BABY'S BREATH)

Hardy, easily grown, early blooming annuals and perennials especially desirable for cutting, rock gardens and borders. Tolerant of poor soils but one should avoid transplanting.

## ANNUAL TYPES

(G. ELEGANS)

Fast growers, easy of culture.

### Covent Garden

Annual white, 1 to 2 feet, small white bell-shaped flowers ¼ inch across, borne profusely over long season.

### Crimson

Similar to above except flowers slightly smaller, daintier and pale crimson in color.

## PERENNIAL

### Paniculata, White

Hardy perennial, 3 feet, very small, dainty white flowers borne in dense, mistlike sprays. Useful in background plantings and excellent in bouquets or dried for winter use.

## HEARTS & HONEY VINE

A new vine (related to Cardinal Climber) with dark green lacy foliage and small trumpet-shaped flowers which change color through the day from pinkish orange and yellow in the morning through pinkish red to rose pink and creamy white in the evening.

## HELICHRYSUM

(SEE EVERLASTINGS)

## HOLLYHOCK

(ALTHEA ROSEA)

Hardy perennials and annuals of easy culture and vigorous growth. Large, showy, cup-shaped single or double flowers on tall, dense spikes. Excellent for tall border or background and along fence or wall. Needs rich well-drained soil, full sun.

### Annual Indian Spring

All-American Selection—1939

4 to 5 feet, semi-double fringed flowers in pink, carmine and white, blooming in late summer from spring seeding.

### Chaters Tall Double Mixed

Perennial, 5 to 6 feet, large, heavily doubled flowers closely set on tall spikes, shades of red, maroon, pink, yellow and white.

### Triumph Double Mixed (Perennial)

6 to 7 feet, large flowers doubled and crested in centers and fringed around edges. Beautiful color shades.

## KOCHIA CHILDSI

(SUMMER CYPRESS, BURNING BUSH)

Hardy annual, 2½ to 3 feet, quick growing foliage plant for hedging or background. Flowers inconspicuous but foliage bright green, finely cut, dense and turns red in the fall. Plant habit is symmetrical, globular and dense, resembling evergreen shrub.

## LARKSPUR

(ANNUAL DELPHINIUM)

Hardy annual, 3 to 4 feet, fast growing annuals with double flowers of red, pink, white, blue and purple on attractive spikes. Good for beds and excellent for bouquets. Seeds slow to germinate and should be sown first thing in Spring.

### Giant Imperial (Base Branching)

Branches freely from base with many long spikes for display or cutting. Blue, Rose Pink, Carmine, White, Lilac, Mixed Colors.

## LINARIA MAROCCANA

(BABY SNAPS)

Hardy annual, 12 to 18 inches, early blooming, wide range of colors. Flowers on spikes and resemble miniature snapdragons. Excellent for early bedding, rock gardens and cutting.



Larkspur—Giant Imperial Mixed

### Northern Lights

12 to 15 inches, similar to Excelsior Hybrids except wider and sharper range.

### Fairy Bouquet

8 inches tall, a dwarf compact form for low edging and rock gardens.

## LINUM

### Grandiflorum Rubrum (Scarlet Flax)

Hardy annual, 18 inches, showy red flowers above attractive, dark green, lanceolate foliage. Desirable for beds and borders.

### Perenne Blue

Easily grown early blooming, very hardy perennial with clear blue open flowers borne in profusion.

## LOBELIA COMPACTA

### Crystal Palace

Hardy annual, 4 to 6 inches, very dwarf, compact, erect plants with reddish green leaves and showy sapphire blue flowers. Excellent for edging, rock gardens.

### Emperor William

Similar in habit to Crystal Palace but light gentian blue flowers with soft green foliage.

## LUPINS

Leguminous plants with colorful pea-shaped flowers and attractive palmate foliage. Avoid acid soils and unnecessary moving.

### Annual Mixed

#### (Hartwegi Type)

2 feet, spikes of pea-shaped, blue, pink, yellow and white flowers borne above handsome foliage. Useful in beds or for cutting.

## Russell's Hybrid Mixed

### (*Lupinus Polyphyllus*) (Perennial)

3 feet, attractive digitate foliage, stately compact spikes of showy pea-shaped flowers in beautiful range of colors. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

## LYCHNIS CHALCEDONIA

### (MALTESE CROSS)

Hardy perennials, 3 feet, brilliant clusters of fiery scarlet, cross-shaped flowers. Suitable for borders and bouquets.

## MARIGOLD

### (*TAGETES*)

Hardy annuals. Widely adapted, easily grown, tolerant to heat, drouth and poor soil. Useful for cut flowers, bedding and borders. Dwarf French types best in Northern short season areas or for edging. African types later blooming, larger flowered, adapted to background use. Both types desirable for bouquets.

### AFRICAN TALL DOUBLE TYPES

#### (*T. ERECTA*)

Tall plants, large blooms, later flowering. Excellent for cutting, tall beds and borders.

### Chrysanthemum Flowered Hybrids Mxd.

#### All-America Selection—1938

3 to 4 feet, large chrysanthemum type flowers in orange, yellow and primrose, with long, quilled, incurved petals.

### Crown of Gold

#### (Collarette)

#### All-America Selection—1937

20 to 24 inches, odorless foliage, early blooming. Orange flowers with short center petals and quilled, curved outer petals.

### Fluffy Ruffles

18 to 24 inches, early flowering and rather dwarf with extremely large loose, ruffled and frilled heads of deep orange.

### Glitters

#### All-America Selection—1951

2½ feet, chrysanthemum flowered type with clear yellow heads of tightly curled center florets. Very early for African class, free flowering and long stemmed.

### Goldsmith

#### (Mission Giant Type)

#### All-America Selection—1941

2 to 3 feet, chrysanthemum flowered type. Flowers globular, golden-orange, with incurved petals. Early blooming.

### Guinea Gold

#### (Carnation Flowered Type)

#### All-America Selection—1933

2 to 2½ feet, golden-orange flowers with loose heads and broad flat petals.

### Smiles

New improved variety with large peony like blooms of deep golden yellow. 2-3 feet.

### Sunset Giant Mixed

#### (*Gigantea* Type)

3 to 4 feet tall, vigorous plants. Enormous dahlia-like blooms in shades of orange and yellow. Largest flowered of marigolds.

### Mixed

#### (*Fistulosa* Types)

2½ to 3 feet, large, doubled flowers in shades of orange and yellow. A good blend of the large flowered types for cutting and medium tall borders.

### DWARF DOUBLE FRENCH TYPES

#### (*T. PATULA*)

Dwarf floriferous plants, small, showy flowers, early blooming. Excellent for edging, low borders and cutting.

### Butterball

#### All-America Selection—1942

8 to 10 inches, extra dwarf, compact plants. Globular butter-yellow flowers.



Marigold—Naughty Marietta

## Color Magic

Dwarf plants with large double flowers in very wide array of colors and bicolors—orange, yellow, red, bronze, maroon in many attractive combinations.

## Harmony

12 to 14 inches, early blooming, floriferous, colorful. Orange center, reddish maroon edges.

## Rusty Red (Fandango)

Double rust red blooms edged with gold. 2 inches across, medium dwarf plants. Height, 12 inches.

## Parisian Hybrids Mixed

A new sensational range of colors and bicolors in doubled, 2 inch flowers on dwarf, deep green plants. Annual, 1 foot.

## Tangerine

Doubled, rich tangerine-orange flowers, 2 inches across. Borne on compact bushy plants. Height 15 inches.

## Spry Hybrids Mixed

Very dwarf, early and free flowering. Flowers doubled, yellow, orange, and bicolored. Height 9 inches.

## Spry

9 inches, early blooming, floriferous, compact habit. Harmony type but dwarfer and with clear yellow center and maroon edges.

### DWARF FRENCH SINGLE

## Flash

18 inches, single flowers with orange center in vivid shades of red, orange, reddish yellow.

## MORNING GLORY

Annual climbers, 10 to 12 feet, vigorous vines with large, attractive leaves, showy trumpet-shaped flowers. Need light, warm soil. Too rich or moist soil decreases flowering. Desirable for trellises, fences, screening.

## Crimson Rambler

### (Convolvulus)

Fast growing, floriferous with medium sized bright crimson flowers.

## Candy Pink (Ipomea)

Large rich pink flowers borne profusely above attractive cleft leaves. 6-10 feet.

## Heavenly Blue (Ipomea)

Large, clear sky blue flowers with cream colored throat. Easily grown, free flowering. One of the most beautiful and satisfactory of flowering vines.

## Pearly Gates (Ipomea)

### All-America Selection—1942

Large, pure white flowers shading to cream color in throat.

## Scarlett O'Hara (Ipomea)

### All-America Selection—1939

Large, bright, wine red flowers, attractive cleft leaves. Later flowering than Heavenly Blue and not a strong climber.

## Mixed Colors

### (Convolvulus)

The old-fashioned favorite morning glory with medium sized flowers in many colors borne profusely all summer.

## Naughty Marietta

### All-America Selection—1947

Annual 12 to 15 inches, plants dwarf and very early blooming. Flowers about 2 inches across, clear yellow with starred maroon center. Excellent for edging.

## Ruffled Red

New, different and attractive. Flowers rich mahogany with gold piping around edges. Blooms are gracefully ruffed and with tufted center. 1 foot tall.

## Mexican Dwarf Gnome

### (Tagetes Signata Pumila)

10 inches, dwarf, compact plants with miniature single yellow flowers borne in great profusion. Excellent rock garden and edging subject.

## MIGNONETTE

### (RESEDA ODORATA)

Annual, 12 inches, vigorous, leafy plants with small inconspicuous spikes of highly fragrant flowers. Desirable for bouquets and to add fragrance to garden.

## MOONFLOWER

### (IPOMEA NOCTIFLORA OR I. GRANDIFLORA ALBA)

Climbing annual, 10 to 12 feet, vigorous vines with large, heart-shaped leaves and large, white, trumpet-shaped flowers.



Morning Glory—Heavenly Blue

## MOSS ROSE

(PORTULACA) (SUN PLANT)

Annual, 6 inches, easily grown, colorful subjects with attractive quill-like foliage and open cup-shaped flowers in wide range of colors. Thrives in light soils under full sun. Excellent for edging, borders, rock gardens.

### Double Mixed

A large percentage of double and semi-double rose-like flowers in many hues and colors.

### Single Mixed

Very floriferous and hardy. Produces a gay colorful border under adverse conditions.



Portulaca or Moss Rose—Double Mixed

### Jewel

Very large open, single flowers of showy carmine pink. Beautiful for edging and borders.

## MYOSOTIS

(SEE FORGET-ME-NOT)

## NASTURTIUM

(TROPAEOLUM)

Annual, old time favorites with colorful, spurred, fragrant flowers on long stems. Leaves smooth, round and attractive. Nasturtium thrives with little care and on poor soil if conditions are cool and moist. Excellent for bouquets and in borders or beds.

### DOUBLE TYPES

Doubles, semi-doubles and some singles. Fragrant, free flowering.

### Dwarf Cherry Rose

Bright Cerise, doubled flowers on dwarf compact plants.



Nasturtium—Glorious Gleam Hybrids Mixed

### Dwarf Golden Globe

10 to 12 inches, golden yellow flowers on dwarf, compact plants.

### Dwarf Scarlet Globe

10 to 12 inches, fiery orange-scarlet flowers on dwarf, compact plants.

### Golden Gleam

All-America Selection—1933

18 inches, trailing to 3 feet, bright golden-yellow, fragrant flowers. Excellent for cutting.

### Scarlet Gleam

All-America Selection—1935

18 inches, trailing to 3 feet, sharp fiery orange-scarlet flowers on medium-sized plants. Excellent for beds or in bouquets.

### Glorious Gleam Hybrids Mixed

All-America Selection—1935

18 inches, trailing to 3 feet, wide range of sharp and pastel colors. Excellent for beds or in bouquets.

### SINGLE TYPES

Large, spurred single flowers in many colors and hues. More vigorous and hardy in some areas than double types.

### Dwarf Choice Colors Mixed

12 to 15 inches, useful for bedding, borders and bouquets.

### Tall Choice Colors Mixed

Climbs or trails to 5 feet, desirable for trellises, fences, banks and window boxes.

## NEMESIA

### Triumph Hybrids Mixed

Annual, 8 to 10 inches, dwarf, neat plants with dainty orchid-like flowers in beautiful range of soft and sharp colors. Excellent in borders, mass plantings, rockeries and for cutting.

## NEMOPHILA (BABY BLUE EYES)

### Insignis Blue

Annual, 6 to 8 inches, fast growing, dwarf annual with blue, cup-shaped flowers and white centers. Tolerates shade. Useful in low borders, rock gardens and as ground cover.

## NIEREMBERGIA (DWARF CUP FLOWER)

### Purple Robe

Annual, 6 inches, dwarf, compact, very floriferous. The ball-shaped plants literally covered with showy violet blue cup-shaped flowers. Excellent for low edging, rock gardens, window boxes.

## NICOTIANA AFFINIS (FLOWERING TOBACCO)

Annual, showy, highly fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers opening toward evening. Useful in mass plantings, borders or for bouquets.

### Crimson Bedder

15 inches, velvety deep crimson.

### Sensation Daylight Mixed

2 feet, more compact in habit, a wider color range than other strains, opens and flowers earlier in day. Shades of red, pink, chocolate, white. Very fragrant.

## NIGELLA (LOVE IN A MIST)

### Miss Jeckyll

Annual, 15 to 18 inches, quick growing plants with finely cut fern-like foliage and clear blue, doubled flowers half hidden among leaves. Useful for borders or bouquets.

## OLD FASHIONED GARDEN

Annuals, medium height. A very carefully made blend of many of the best medium height annuals of easy culture. Wide array of varieties, types and colors.

## PANSY

### (VIOLA TRICOLOR)

Half-hardy perennials usually handled as annuals, 6 inches, dwarf attractive plants with large, variously colored flowers on long stems. Excellent for low borders and edging, rock gardens and window boxes. Pansies thrive in fairly light but moist soil under cool conditions.

### Felix

Large round blooms in many colors with unique pencilled or "whiskered" faces. A very interesting novelty Pansy.

### Giant Trimardeau Mixed

A good blend of many colors and types with large faces, long stems and extended period of bloom.

### Swiss Giant Mixed (and in Colors)

Very large, velvety, round faced flowers in unusually wide array of colors and color combinations.



Pansy—Swiss Giants Mixed

# PETUNIA

Hardy annuals, one of the most popular and widely grown garden subjects. Vigorous leafy plants with showy, fragrant, trumpet-shaped flowers borne profusely over long period of bloom. May be seeded direct to garden or for earlier longer bloom, started indoors in flats in early spring.

## BALCONY TYPES

### (PETUNIA PENDULA OR TRAILING)

18-24 inches, trailing plants, heavy foliage, large velvety flowers. Excellent for beds, borders, window boxes and cutting. Blue, Crimson, Rose, Pink, Star of California, Mixed Colors.

## HYBRIDA OR BEDDING TYPES

1 1/2 feet, the commonly used bedding type. Vigorous, medium sized plant, good sized flowers, blooming profusely over extended period. For most bedding or border purposes these are very desirable.

### Blue Bee

Mid-blue or light violet.

### General Dodds

Blood red, crimson.

### Howards Star

Red with white star.

### Radiance

All-America Selection—1941

A brilliant cerise rose.

### Rose King

Rose pink.

### Velvet Blue

Violacea—deep violet.

### White King

Pure white.

### Mixed Colors

A good, vigorous, free flowering mixture of all colors.

## HYBRIDA NANA COMPACTA TYPES

6 to 12 inches, excellent for low edging, window boxes, rock gardens.

### Blue Bedder Improved

Compact, dwarf plants with large clear mixed blue flowers. Excellent for bedding.

### Fire Chief

All-America Selection—1950

12 to 15 inches, a fairly dwarf, compact variety with bright oriental scarlet flowers. One of the showiest and reddest petunias ever developed.

### Rose of Heaven

12 inches, rose pink.

## Crown Jewels

A truly beautiful new strain of F<sub>2</sub> hybrid color varieties blended into an unsurpassed mixture. Fine distinct colors including fiery scarlet, mid-blue, creamy yellow (new to Petunias), deep velvety blue, and salmon pink. The hybrid parentage gives not only clear and beautiful colors, but large flowers, many blooms per plant all season and uniformity of habit.

### Rosy Morn

8 inches, pink with white throat.

### Snowball Improved

12 to 18 inches, large, round, clear white flowers on uniformly dwarf compact plants.

## LARGE FLOWERED AND GRANDIFLORA TYPES

15 to 18 inches, these are the fancy hand pollinated types with heavy foliage, gigantic, fringed, ruffled and veined flowers. Excellent for borders, window boxes, special beds.

### Giants of California Mixed

16 inches, huge, fringed blooms with open veined throats in beautiful range of colors.



Petunia—Hybrida Mixed

## Fluffy Ruffles Mixed

16 inches, very large, heavily ruffled, veined and bicolored flowers in many colors.

## Theodosia

Very large, fringed rose-pink blooms with veined, golden throats.

## NEW F<sub>1</sub> HYBRID PETUNIAS

### Ballerina

#### All-America Selection—1952

A true F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid. Uniformly dwarf, compact, free flowering. Blooms large, fringed, soft salmon pink.

### Comanche

#### All-America Selection—1953

True F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid. Uniform, compact habit and very free flowering. Flowers large, numerous, bright scarlet and hold color well in full sun.

### Linda

Another true F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid of compact habit and vigorous, free flowering growth. Flowers medium large, clear silvery light salmon pink.

### Prima Donna

#### All-America Selection—1955

New F<sub>1</sub> Hybrid. Flowers large, fringed, bright rose pink. Plants dwarf, uniform and very free flowering. Height 12-15 inches.



Phlox—Drummondii Grandiflora Mixed

## PHLOX

### (ANNUAL PHLOX)

#### Drummondii Grandiflora

15 inches, vigorous, free flowering annuals that add color to any garden. Showy clusters of flowers in extremely wide range of colors, some solid, others with eye. Chamois Rose, Scarlet, White, Mixed Colors.

#### Dwarf Mixed

##### (*Nana Compacta*)

8 to 10 inches, dwarf, compact plants literally covered with bloom over long period in very complete range of sharp and pastel colors. Unsurpassed for edging or low border.

#### Cuspidata Mixed

##### (*Star Phlox*)

12 inches, beautiful blend of gay colored flowers with starred or toothed edges. Very showy.

#### Art Shades Mixed

##### All-America Selection—1935

Soft pastel shades of large bicolored flowers with eye.

#### Globe

##### All-America Selection—1952

4-6 inches, very dwarf, compact, mound-like plants literally covered with flowers in shades of red, pink, white. Good for low edging, borders or rock gardens.

## PINKS

### (DIANTHUS)

#### Chinensis Double Mixed

##### (*China Pinks*)

15 inches, easily grown, colorful, fragrant doubled flowers in heavy clusters occurring in shades of red, pink, salmon, white and bicolors. Excellent for borders, cutting.

#### Brilliant Mixed

##### (*Hedgewiggi*)

15 inches, large, round, plain-edged zoned flowers in a very vivid range of colors, very showy, fragrant and easily grown.

#### Gaiety

##### (*Hedgewiggi Laciniatus*)

12 inches, large, mostly single, deeply fringed flowers in very wide range of gay colors and color combinations. Desirable for beds, borders and bouquets.

#### Double Gaiety Carnation Shades Mixed

1 foot, doubled, fringed flowers of large size and in many colors including salmon and scarlet. Excellent for garden beds and as cut flowers.

## POPPY

(PAPAVER)

Easily grown old time favorites whose gay color and graceful habit add cheer to any garden. Poppies need a well drained soil, full sun and resent transplanting.

### SHIRLEY TYPE

Annuals, desirable in beds, borders, rock gardens.

#### Double Sweet Briar

2½ feet, large, long stemmed, all double deep pink flowers. A truly beautiful poppy.

#### Double Mixed Colors

2½ to 3 feet, doubled, satiny flowers on long wiry stems. Many colors and bicolors. Easily grown, early to bloom.

#### ICELAND

(P. NUDICAULE)

Perennial, 1½ feet, suitable for borders, and rock gardens.

#### Mixed Colors

Early blooming, long stemmed, fluted flowers in shades of orange, yellow, pink and white.

#### ORIENTAL

(P. ORIENTALE)

#### Mixed Colors

Perennial, 2 to 3 feet, hardy, early flowering with large cup-shaped flowers in red, orange, pink and white.

## PORTULACA

(SEE MOSS ROSE)

## PYRETHRUM

(PAINTED DAISY)

#### Robinson's Giant Hybrids

Perennial, 1½ feet, hardy, early blooming, colorful. Large, single flowers in beautiful shades of crimson, scarlet, pink and white. Excellent for cutting, showy in beds and borders.

## ROCK GARDEN MIXTURE

Selected blend of best dwarf varieties suitable for rock garden planting.

#### Dwarf Annual Mixed

Selected annual varieties for adding variety and change to rock gardens.

#### Dwarf Perennial Mixed

Best hardy dwarf perennials for rockeries.



Poppy—Shirley Double Sweet Briar

## SALPIGLOSSIS

(PAINTED TONGUE)

#### Large Flowering Mixed

(Emperor Type)

Annual, 2½ feet, easily grown, free flowering, with showy, trumpet-shaped, veined flowers in beautiful array of many soft and pastel colors. Beautiful in garden beds and unsurpassed for cutting.

## SALVIA

(FLOWERING OR SCARLET SAGE)

Annuals, 1 to 2 feet, bright scarlet flowers blooming in late summer and fall. Excellent for borders, especially showy next to evergreens, good in bouquets.

#### Bonfire (Clara Bedman)

18 inches, free flowering, vigorous plants with bright scarlet spikes.

#### Blaze of Fire

10 to 12 inches, very early flowering, very dwarf. Blooms brilliant scarlet.

#### St. Johns Fire

8 to 10 inches, earliest flowering, most dwarf and compact in habit of all the Salvias. Dense spikes of bright scarlet.

#### Farinacea Blue Bedder

Tender perennial flowering first year from seed. 2½ to 3 feet, pale, wedgwood blue, tubular flowers on tall spikes. Excellent border plant and beautiful in fresh or everlasting bouquets.

## SCABIOSA

(MOURNING BRIDE) (PINCUSHION FLOWER)  
(SCABIOUS)

### Blue Moon (Annual)

Imperial Giant type, 3 feet, large, doubled globular heads of deep lavender blue flowers on long wiry stems. Suitable for tall borders, excellent in bouquets.

### Giant Mixed Colors (Annual)

2½ to 3 feet, large doubled heads of fragrant, long stemmed flowers in many colors. Excellent for mass plantings and as cut flowers.

### Caucasica Giant Hybrids (Perennial) (Blue Bonnet)

2 feet, hardy, long flowering subjects with long stems and showy doubled flower heads in shades of blue and lavender.

## SCHIZANTHUS

(POOR MAN'S ORCHID) (BUTTERFLY BUSH)

### Wisetonensis Mixed

Annual, 1½ feet, bushy plants with lacy foliage and dainty butterfly shaped flowers delicately marked and veined in wide range of pastel colors. Excellent in beds, for pot culture and as cut flower.

## SHASTA DAISY

(CHRYSANTHEMUM LEUCANTHEMUM)

### Alaska

Perennial, 2 feet, large, white, daisy-like flowers with yellow centers, borne on long stems. Suitable for borders, mass plantings, bouquets.

## SNAPDRAGON

(ANTIRRHINUM)

Easily grown annuals with fragrant, showy spikes of uniquely shaped flowers in many colors. Excellent for beds, borders and cutting.

### Magic Carpet Dwarf Mixed

4 to 6 inches, plants of very dwarf, creeping habit. Colors soft, rich and in wide range. Excellent for low borders, edging, rock gardens.

### Tall Rust Resistant

2 to 3 feet, crimson, rose, pink, white, yellow, mixed colors.

### Tetra Giant Ruffled Mixed

Dense spikes of closely set very large ruffled blooms in wide range of best colors. A very superior strain.

## STATICE SINUATA

(SEA LAVENDER) (THRIFT)

### Annual Mixed

Annual, 2 feet, dainty, cup-shaped flowers closely set in geometric arrangement on stems. Very wide array of sharp and pastel colors. Beautiful in border and for summer cutting, also excellent everlasting for winter bouquets.

## STOCKS

(MATHIOLA INCANA)

Annuals, 1 to 2½ feet, large, showy, doubled flowers borne on dense spikes. Flowers fragrant, in beautiful range of colors and unsurpassed for cutting. Stocks need long mild-growing season and rich, well drained soil.

### Dwarf Double Ten Weeks Mixed

1 foot, dwarfer plants, earlier blooming strain for shorter growing season. Excellent for borders and cutting.

### Double Giant Imperial (Bismarck)

2 feet, taller plants, later blooming. Needs long mild climate. Beautiful in borders and ideal for cutting. Blood Red, Lavender, Purple or Dark Blue, Rose Pink, White, Mixed Colors.

### Trysomic Giant Imperial Mixed

2½ feet, this remarkable achievement in plant breeding gives a strain with 85% double flowered plants. Size of bloom, spike and color range excellent.



Snapdragon—Tall Rust Resistant Mixed

## SUNFLOWER

(HELIANTHUS)

### Dwarf Double Sun Gold

Annual, 4 to 5 feet, vigorous plants, highly doubled, chrysanthemum-like flowers of bright golden yellow. Excellent for bold background effect or along wall.

## SWEET ALYSSUM

(SEE ALYSSUM)

## SWEET PEAS

### ANNUAL TYPES

Fast growing, cool season, flowering vines popular everywhere for outdoor display and for cutting. The long stemmed, fragrant blooms occur in countless shades and colors. Start seed early so vines grow during cool weather. Keep flowers picked to prolong blooming.

### Spencer Standard, Late, or Summer Flowering

This is the standard type of improved sweet peas grown widely in cool areas. Large, fragrant, long stemmed, waved flowers in wide range of varieties and colors.

**Ambition**—Rosy lavender.

**Black Diamond**—Maroon.

**Bonnie Briar**—Rose pink.

**Capri**—Light blue.

**Chieftain**—Satin mauve.

**Flagship**—Deep blue.

**Gigantic**—Large white, black seeded.

**Highlander**—Lavender.

**Huntsman**—Bright scarlet.

**Mable Gower**—Clear amid blue.

**Master Cream**—Cream.

**Miss California**—Salmon cream pink.

**Pinkie**—Rose pink.

**Red Boy**—Rich crimson.

**Royal Purple**—Rich purple.

**Tangerine**—Rich orange.

**Warrior**—Deep maroon.

**Welcome**—Dazzling scarlet.

### Spencer Choice Mixed

A good mixture with proper proportion of all the best Spencer colors and varieties.

## Fantasy or Unwins Stripe Mixed

(Butterfly Hybrids)

A real novelty in sweet peas. Large, ruffled blossoms in shades of maroon, red, lavender, carmine and apricot-variegated and striped with cream background.

## Floribunda Mixed

A new improved strain of Cuthbertson type combining earliness, heat tolerance plus one to two more blooms per cluster than ordinary varieties.

## Spencer Early or Winter Flowering

Faster growth, earlier bloom and shorter plants than Standard Spencers. Recommended for greenhouse forcing, fall and winter culture in South and for earliest bloom in other areas. Blossom size, color range and fragrance are good, stems are long.

**Gingham**—A new variety, exceedingly large flowered with enormous flushed rose blooms changing to salmon rose under artificial light.

**Hope**—Pure white, black seeded.

**Memory**—Rosy lavender.

**Shirley Temple**—Rose pink.

**Supreme Orange**—Cerise orange.

**Top Sergeant**—Blased red crimson.

**Waves**—Medium blue.

### Mixed Colors

## Spring Flowering Cuthbertson Strain

More tolerant to heat and low humidity than other types. Between standard and early flowering classes in maturity and plant growth. Flowers early, large, long stemmed, wavy. Excellent in areas of hot dry summers. Beautiful range of colors.

**Danny**—Dark navy blue.

**Frances**—Salmon pink.

**Frank G.**—Lavender.

**Janet**—White, black seeded.

**Jimmy**—Scarlet.

**Liza**—Maroon.

**Lois**—Clear rose pink.

**Marion**—Cream, black seeded.

**Tommy**—Clear marine blue.

### Mixed colors

## SWEET PEAS—Continued

### Multiflora Early Flowering Mixed

#### (Zvolanek's)

A new strain with larger and 1 to 3 more blooms per cluster than other varieties. Stems are long, with 6 to 8 large ruffled blooms each, making bouquets fuller and more beautiful.

#### PERENNIAL OR HARDY (*LATHYRUS LATIFOLIUS*)

Perennial vine, 5 to 6 feet, a vigorous leguminous vine coming up each year from perennial roots. Showy pink, white and red pea-shaped flowers, attractive compound leaves.

### SWEET SULTAN

#### (*CENTAUREA IMPERIALIS*)

#### Mixed

Annual, 2 1/2 feet, large, doubled, fragrant flowers similar in shape to Scotch Thistle. Shades of yellow, pink, red and lavender. Desirable for cutting or borders.

### SWEET WILLIAM

#### (*DIANTHUS BARBATUS*)

Biennial, fragrant, 2 feet, easily grown, early flowering biennials occasionally blooming first year from seed. Heavy clusters of single or double flowers in shades of pink, red, maroon and white. For beds, borders and cutting.

#### Double Mixed

Long lasting, double blooms in dense trusses, comes 40 to 50% double from seed.

#### Single Mixed

Old fashioned favorite, showy, fragrant, single flowers in clusters.

### VERBENA

Tender perennial handled as annual. 1 foot, easily grown, showy annuals that are tolerant to summer heat and dry conditions. Colorful, fragrant flowers in attractive heads borne upright on low branching plants. Excellent for edging, low borders, rock gardens and cutting.

#### Mammoth Flowering

Vigorous, long blooming, good sized clusters. Pink Shades, Blue Shades, Scarlet, Mixed Colors.

#### Rainbow Carpet

New improved strain with dwarf, compact plants and a very wide range of colors. Very early to bloom. Flowers have eyes of contrasting colors. Excellent for low borders and edging. 8-10 inches.



Verbena—Hybrida Mammoth, Mixed

### Salmon Glory

Large clusters of brilliant salmon-pink flowers.

#### Sparkle

#### (Dwarf Erect)

8 to 10 inches, a new strain with compact, dwarf plants and erect dense clusters of bloom. Flowers are vivid scarlet with white eye. Excellent for edging and borders.

### VINCA ROSEA

#### (PERIWINKLE)

#### Mixed Colors (Scotch Type)

Tender perennial treated as annual. 15 inches, neat, symmetrical plants, attractive, dark glossy foliage. Solitary pink and white flowers borne till late fall. Very tolerant to heat, insects and diseases. Excellent border or bedding plants.

### VIOLA CORNUTA

#### (TUFTED PANSY; GARDEN VIOLA)

#### Mixed Colors (Scotch Type)

Perennial, 6 inches, dainty pansy-like flowers in shades of lavender, purple, yellow, apricot. Thrives in moist, partially shady spots. Blooms first year from seed. Excellent for edging, rock gardens and low borders.

## VIRGINIAN STOCK

(MALCOMIA MARITIMA)  
(FRENCH FORGET-ME-NOT)

### Mixed Colors

Annual, 6 to 8 inches, fast growing, early blooming little annuals with small, fragrant flowers in shades of lilac, rose and white. Suitable for rock garden, low borders and edging.

## WALLFLOWER

(CHEIRANTHUS)

### Single Annual Mixed

Annual, 8 to 12 inches, fragrant racemes of four-petaled flowers in soft and pastel shades of yellow, red and brown. Needs cool, moist conditions. Good in borders, rock garden, excellent for bouquets.

## ZINNIA

Annuals, 1 to 3 feet, this popular, widely grown annual belongs in some form or other in most every garden. Zinnias are colorful, easily grown and adapted to both bedding and cutting. Plant seed directly to garden after soil and air are warm, and avoid moving plants.

### California Giants

2 to 3 feet, very large (5 to 6 inches across) doubled flowers in many colors. Flowers slightly larger, more flattened and petals more loosely arranged than Dahlia Flowered types. Orange, Purple, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, White, Mixed.

### Dahlia Flowered

2 to 3 feet, similar to California Giants but slightly smaller in diameter, of greater depth and with petals more tightly arranged. Crimson, Orange, Purple, Rose, Scarlet, Yellow, White, Mixed.



Zinnia—Peppermint Stick

### Super Crown O'Gold, Pastel Tints

3 feet, very large, doubled flowers in many soft and pastel colors, and with bicolor effect as individual petals are overlaid toward center of flower with golden yellow. Suitable for bedding or cut flower use.

### Lilliput, Pompon, or Tom Thumb

12 to 18 inches, dwarfer plants than preceding types with small, highly doubled flowers borne in profusion over long period. Suitable for borders and edging, excellent in bouquets. Orange, Purple, Salmon Rose, Scarlet, White, Yellow, Mixed.

### Peppermint Stick

1 1/2 feet, something really different in zinnias. Medium sized Pumila type flowers with petals gaily striped in combinations of orange, carmine, white and yellow. About 70% are striped, balance solid colors.

### Persian Carpet

#### All-America Selection—1952

An improved form of Mexican Zinnia with longer flowers and a wider color range. Plants dwarf, compact and covered with small dahlia-like blooms the size of a silver dollar. Shades and bicolors of gold, bronze, orange and red. A good edging or hedging zinnia.



Zinnia—Lilliput or Pompon Mixed

## ZINNIA—Continued

### Red Riding Hood

#### (Double Gracillima Type)

12 to 15 inches, dwarf plants, doubled, button-like flowers of bright scarlet, about 1 inch in diameter. Desirable for borders, edging and bouquets.

### CACTUS FLOWERED OR GIANT FANTASY TYPES

#### Blaze

##### All-America Selection—1954

The only 1954 All-America Winner. A giant Cactus Flowered (Giant Fantasy) type with large, ruffled scarlet-orange flowers. A new color in this class.



Zinnia—Giant Fantasy

### Floradale Scarlet

Very large cactus-flowered (Giant Fantasy) type of vivid scarlet color. Petals gracefully fluted, giving flowers an airy ruffled appearance. An outstandingly good variety.

### Giant Fantasy

2½ to 3 feet, an improved giant strain of Fantasy or Cactus Flowered Zinnia with enormous, ruffled, shaggy flowers having gracefully twisted and fluted petals. Good color range, made up by special blend. Excellent for mass plantings, borders, cutting.

### Giant Cactus Flowered Hybrids Mixed

#### (Burpee Hybrids)

2½ to 3 feet, flowers large, showy and with curled and fluted petals. Colors mostly pastel in several shades. A very good Zinnia.

### Ice Cream

A new exciting color in this Giant Fantasy (Cactus Flowered) type bloom. Flowers are very large, quilled and ruffled and of pure cream color.

### Sunshine Tints

#### (Z. Pumila-Cut and Come Again)

Ideal Zinnia for bouquet purposes. Medium size, doubled blooms in a beautiful blend of soft pastel shades. 2-2½ feet high.

### Dwarf Cupid Mixed

The best bedding Zinnia. Dwarf compact plants 12-15 inches high. Flowers small, buttonlike, borne profusely, and in a good mixture of colors.

## FLOWERS—CULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

VARIETY OR GROUP	Class or Type * (See below)	Use ** (See below)	Height *** (See below)	SOIL AND SITUATION	Days for Seed To Sprout ****
Marigold.....†	HHA	CMW	10"-2½'	Warm, well drained soil, full sun...	8-10
Mignonette.....	HHA	CFM	1'	Moist soil, full sun, avoid transplanting...	12-15
Morning Glory.....	TA	VW	10-15'	Very well drained, light soil, full sun	10-14
Nasturtium.....	TA	CFMR	1-3'	Tolerates poor soil, some shade if moist. Move with care...	12-14
Nemesia.....	HHA	CMER	10-12"	Loam soil, full sun...	18-21
Nemophila.....	HA	MERY	6-8"	Any good garden soil, full sun...	7-10
Nicotiana.....†	HHA	CFMW	15"-2'	Rich, moist soil, full sun...	10
Nigella.....	HA	MR	18"	Tolerates poor soil, avoid transplanting...	14
Pansy.....	HA	CMERYW Sh	6-8"	Moist, cool soil. Tolerates some shade...	14
Petunia.....†	HHA	FME	1-2'	Any warm garden loam, full sun...	10-12
Phlox, Annual.....†	HA	CM	12-15"	Well drained soil, full sun...	10-14
Pinks.....	HA	CFMW	12"	Any good garden soil, full sun...	7-10
Poppy, Annual.....	HA	MR	20-30"	Full sun, light soil, avoid moving...	10-14
Poppy, Perennial...	HP	MY	12-18"	Full sun, light soil, avoid moving...	10-14
Portulaca.....	HHA	MERW	6-8"	Sandy, dry soil, tolerates drought, alkali...	14
Pyrethrum.....	HP	CMRY	2'	Any good garden soil, full sun...	21
Salpiglossis.....†	HHA	CMT	2½'	Fairly rich garden soil, full sun...	14
Salvia.....†	TPA	CMW	2'	Well drained soil, tolerates some shade	14
Scabiosa.....	HA	CFMW	2½'	Any garden loam, full sun...	14-21
Schizanthus.....†	HHA	CMR	18-20"	Moist garden loam, full sun...	21-30
Snapdragon.....†	HA	CM	1½-3'	Good garden loam, full sun...	10-14
Stocks.....	HA	CFM	1-2'	Good garden loam, full sun...	7-10
Sunflower.....	HA	TW	5-10'	Warm, dry soil, full sun...	10-14
Swt. Peas, Ey. Flg. (Late).....	HA	CFVY	6'	Rich, well drained loam, full sun...	10
Swt. Peas, Standard	HA	CVY	6'	Rich, well drained loam, full sun...	10
Sweet Sultan.....	HA	CFMW	2½'	Any garden soil, full sun...	15
Sweet William.....	HP	CFMY	1½-2'	Well drained garden soil, tolerates some shade...	6-8
Verbena.....†	TPA	CFMERW	10-12"	Warm, dry soil, sunny situation...	14
Vinca.....†	TPA	MERW	1'	Warm, light soil, tolerates drought, heat...	14
Viola.....	HP	MERYWSh	6-8"	Shady, cool, moist situation...	14
Wallflower, Annual..	HA	CMRY	10-12"	Rich, warm, well drained soil, full sun	10-14
Zinnia.....	HHA	CMW	1-3'	Rich, warm, well drained soil, full sun	6-12

\*—Partially tender or long season varieties often started 5 or 6 weeks earlier in flats or pots indoors or in protected situation, to provide longer period of bloom in garden. Set plants out when frost's past. Or can be seeded direct in open ground in garden when frost danger past.

Class      { HA—Hardy Annual—blooms first year—usually seeded direct to garden in month given.  
              HHA—Half Hardy Annual—blooms first year; seeded direct to garden when frost danger past or often started earlier in flats indoors. (See † above.)  
              TA—Tender Annual—blooms first year; usually started in flats in protected place 6 weeks before month given, and plants set out in garden when weather warm and frost danger past. (See † above.) Can also be seeded direct to garden after all frost danger is over.  
              HP—Hardy Perennial—plants live several years, usually starting to flower second year. Thin or transplant to permanent bed before plants crowd.  
              TP—Tender Perennial—plants live several years, usually starting to flower second year. Thin or transplant to permanent bed before plants crowd. Needs mild climate or winter protection.  
              TPA—Tender Perennial best handled as annual. Lives from year to year only in very mild climate and usually treated as a tender annual. (See † above.)  
              B—Biennial—lives two years and usually makes vegetative growth first year and flowers second. Thin or transplant to permanent location before plants become crowded.

Use      { C—Cut flowers, bouquets.  
              F—Fragrant.  
              M—Mass bedding and border.  
              E—Low edging.  
              V—Vine.  
              T—Tall background.  
              R—Rock garden.  
              S—Straw flower, everlasting, immortelle, for winter bouquets.  
              Y—Early blooming.  
              W—Late blooming.  
              Sh—Thrives in partial shade.

Height      { Approximate only, depending upon variety, soil, season.

Sprouts      { Approximate only, depending on temperature, moisture, soil, method of planting.

# FLOWERS—CULTURAL AND DESCRIPTIVE INFORMATION

VARIETY OR GROUP	Class or Type * (See Next Page)	Use ** (See Next Page)	Height *** (See Next Page)	SOIL AND SITUATION	Days for Seed To Sprout ****
Ageratum.....†	HHA	CMERW	6-8"	Tolerates dry soil. Needs full sun...	14
Alyssum.....	HA & HP	EMERYW	4-10"	Medium soil, cool, sunny place....	10-20
Anchusa.....	HA	CM Sh	2'	Any good garden soil, tolerates some shade.....	14-21
Arctotis.....†	HHA	CM	1-2'	Sunny, warm situation.....	21
Aster.....†	HHA	CMW	2'	Avoid ground where Asters grew before. Loam soil, full sun.....	7-15
Bachelor's Button..	HA	CM	1-2'	Tolerates poor soil, partial shade...	15
Balsam.....	HHA	MWSh	1-2'	Moist soil, tolerates partial shade...	10-14
Bellis.....	TP	CER	6-8"	Cool, moist conditions, full sun...	10-14
Blue Lace Flower..	TA	CMW	2½'	Any good soil, full sun, avoid transplanting.....	12-14
Calendula.....	HA	CMW	18-20"	Tolerates poor and alkali soils if cool	14
California Poppy..	HA	MERY	1'	Sunny, dry place, avoid transplanting	10
Calliopsis.....	HA	CMW	2'	Full sun, tolerates poor soil.....	14
Campanula.....	B	CMT Sh	2'	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Candytuft.....	HA	FMY	12-18"	Most garden soils, tolerates some shade.....	14
Carnation.....†	TPA	CFMW	15-18"	Good soil, full sun.....	10-12
Castor Bean.....	TPA	T	6-10'	Good, well drained soil, full sun...	12-15
Celosia.....	HA	MSW	2-3'	Light soil, full sun.....	7-10
Chrysanthemum.....	HA	MW	2'	Ample moisture, full sun.....	12-18
Clarkia.....	HA	CM	2'	Fairly cool and moist, tolerates some shade.....	14
Cleome.....	HA	TW	3½-5'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	14
Columbine.....	HP	CMRY	2-3'	Sunny, moist, cool situation.....	30-50
Coreopsis.....	HP	CMYW	3'	Sunny, warm place, tolerates drought	21
Cosmos.....†	HHA	CTW	3-4'	Well drained, sunny situation.....	10-14
Cynoglossum.....	HA	CM	1-1½'	Any garden loam, full sun.....	10
Dahlia.....†	TPA	CMW	15-20"	Cool, moist situation, full sun.....	10
Daisy, Shasta.....	HP	CMR	2-3'	Well drained loam, full sun.....	10-14
Delphinium.....	HP	CTY	4-5'	Fairly rich, well drained soil, full sun	15-21
Dianthus.....	HA & HP	CFMRW	12-15"	Good soil, full sun.....	7-10
Digitalis.....	B	CT	4-5'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	15
Dimorphotheca.....	HA	CMR	1-1½'	Full sun, well drained soil, resistant to alkali.....	14-21
Forget Me Not.....	HP	CMERYSh	8-10"	Shady, cool, moist situation.....	14
Four O'Clock.....†	TPA	TW	2-2½'	Well drained loam soil, full sun.....	14
Gaillardia, Annual..	HA	CMW	1½-2'	Needs full sun, tolerates poor soil...	15-21
Gaillardia, Perennial	HP	CMYW	2'	Light, well drained soil, full sun....	15-21
Geum.....	TP	CMR	1½-2'	Well drained, moist soil, full sun...	21
Godetia.....	HA	CM	2'	Fairly moist, cool situation, full sun	15
Gomphrena.....†	TA	CMSW	2-2½'	Loam soil, full sun, heat and drought resistant.....	15
Gourds.....	TA	V	12-15'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	14
Gypsophila, Annual	HA	CMY	2'	Any garden soil, avoid moving.....	10-14
Helichrysum.....	HA	CMSW	2-2½'	Good garden loam, full sun.....	14
Hollyhock.....	HP	T	5-6'	Well drained soil, full sun, avoid moving.....	21
Kochia.....	HA	T	2½'	Any good garden soil, full sun.....	10
Larkspur.....	HA	CMY	3-4'	Well drained soil, full sun, avoid moving.....	21-30
Linaria.....	HA	CMERY	10-15"	Moist loam soil, tolerates some shade.....	15
Linum (Flax).....	HA & HP	MR	1½-2'	Ordinary garden loam, full sun.....	14
Lobelia.....†	HHA	CMERW	4-6"	Good loam soil, full sun.....	10-15
Lupins, Annual.....	HA	CM	2'	Well drained soil, resistant to alkali	10
Lupins, Perennial...	HP	CTY	3-4'	Well drained soil, resistant to alkali	21-30

# NAMES OF VEGETABLES IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES

English	French	German	Spanish	Italian	Russian	Danish
Anise	Anis Vert	Anis	Anis	Anise	Anis	Anis
Artichoke	Artichaut	Artischocke	Alcachofa	Carciofo	Artishok	Artiskok
Asparagus	Asperge	Spargel	Esparrago	Asparago	Asparges	Asparges
Balm	Citronnelle	Citronenmelisse	Toronjil	Balsam	Balsamurt	Balsamurt
Basil	Basilic	Basilikum	Albolaca	Basilico	Basilikum	Basilikum
Bean	Haricot	Bohne	Poroto	Fagiolo	Ovotschnaya fasol	Boenner
Broad Bean	Fèves	Gartenbohnen	Haba	Fava	Konski Bob	.....
Beet	Betterave	Rote ruben	Remolacha	Barbabietole	Stolovaya sverkla	Roedbede
Borage	Bourrache	Boretsch	Borrano	Borago	.....	Borago
Broccoli	Chou-Brocoli	Broccoli	Cavolo Broccolo	Brocoli (Sparrijeraya Kapusta)	Broccoli-Kaal	Broccoli-Kaal
Brussels Sprouts	Choux de Bruxelles	Rosenkohl	Col de Bruselas	Carolo di Bruxelles	Brusselsskaya Kapusta	Rosen Kaal
Cabbage	Choux	Kopfkohl	Repollo	Carolo	Kotchabanaya Kapusta	Hovedkaal
Cabbage, Chinese	Chou de Chine	Chineser Kohl	Pe Tsai	Carolo di China	Kitaikskaya Kapusta	.....
Cabbage, Savoy	Chou de Milan	Wirsing	Repollo Crespo	Carolo Cappuccio	Savoiskaya Kapusta	.....
Caraway	Cumin des Pres	Kummel	Alcaravea	Carui	Tmin	Savorkaal
Cardoon	Cardon	Cardon	Cardo	Cardo	.....	Kommnen
Carrot	Carotte	Karott	Carota	Caroli	Morkov	Gulerod
Cauliflower	Chou-fleur	Blumenkohl	Cavoli Fiore	Caroli Fiore	Tzvetnaya Kapusta	Biomkaal
Celery	Celeri	Sellerie	Sedano	Sedano	Selderei	Celeri
Celeriac	Celeri Rave	Knollen-Sellerie	Sedano-ropa	Sedano-ropa	.....	Knopselleri
Chervil	Cerfeuil	Kerbel	Cerfolio	Cerfolio	.....	Kjøervel
Chicory	Chicoree	Cichoriengewurzel	Achioria	Cioria	Zikoria	Cichorie
Chicory, Large Rooted	Chicoree a cafe	Kaffee cichoriengewurzel	Achioria de raiz	Cioria a cafe	.....	.....
Chive	Ciboulette	Schnittlauch	Cebollino	Cipollina	Zikhorka	Purløg
Collard	Chou	Junge Kohl	Repollo sin Cabeza	Carolo senza Testa	Schnittlukk	Kaal
Coriander	Coriandre	Koriander	Cilantro	Coriandro	.....	Koriander
Corn Salad	Mache	Feldsalat	Canonigo	Valeriana	Madnitsza	Vaartsalat
Corn	Mais	Mais	Maiz	Mais	Kukuruzza	.....
Corn, Pop	.....	Zucker mais	Maiz dulce	.....	Sladkaya (Stolovaya) Kukuruzza	Mais
Corn, Sweet	Mais suave	.....	.....	.....	.....	Kukuruzza
Cress	Kresse	Lepidio	Lepidio	Crescione	.....	Karse
Cress, Water	Cresson de fontaine	Berro	Berro	Crescione delle fontane	.....	Briondikarse
Cucumber	Concombre	Gurke	Repino	Cetruolo	Ogurtzy	Agurk
Dandelion	Pissenlit	Lowenzahn	Amargon	Dente di Leone	.....	.....
Dill	Aneth	Dill	Eneldo	Aneto	.....	Dil
Eggplant	Aubergine	Eierfruchte	Berenjena	.....	.....	Aeplante
Endive, Curled	Chicoree Frisee	Endivien	Endivia	Indivia riccia	.....	Endive Kroellet

English	French	German	Spanish	Italian	Russian	Danish
Endive, Broadleaf	Chicoree-Scarole	Escarola	Indivia scarola	Indivia	Endive Bred Bladet	Endive
Fennel	Fenouil	Fenchel	Fenikel	Fenchel	Fennikel	Fennikel
Gourd	Courge a Manger	Calabaza	Tyksa	Calabaza	.....	.....
Horehound	Marrube Blanc	Marrubio	Sechandra	Marrubio	.....	.....
Horse Radish	Raifort	Rafano	Khren	Rafano	.....	.....
Hyssop	Chou Frisse d'hiver	Hisopo	Isop	Kudravaya Kapusta	Groenkaal	.....
Kale	Kohlrabi	Blatterkohl	Col erespia	Col rieccio	Kohlrbæve	.....
Kohlrabi	Lavender	Kohlrabi	Col Rabano	Cavola Rapa	Kaalrabi	.....
Lavender	Leek	Lavendel	Espliego	Lavanda	Lavendel	.....
Leek	Lettuce	Lauch	Puerro	Porro	Porre	.....
Lettuce	Mangel Wurzel	Kopfsalat	Lechuga	Salat	Salat	.....
Mangel Wurzel	Marjoram	Runkeln	Remolacha forragera	Kormovaya Svetla	.....	.....
Marjoram	Mint	Marjoran	Majgorana	Marjoran	Merian	.....
Mint	Musk Melon	Munze	Menta	Miata peretchnaya	.....	.....
Musk Melon	Mustard	Melon	Melone di Muschio	Dyrnia (kantaloupkä)	Melon	.....
Mustard	Moutarde	Senf	Senapa	Gortchitzia	.....	.....
Okra	Gombo	Ocher	Ibisco	.....	Hibiskus	.....
Onion	Oignon	Zwiebeln	Cipolla	.....	Roedloeg	.....
Parsley	Persil	Petersilie	Prezenolo	.....	Persille	.....
Parsnip	Panais	Pastinake	Pastinaca	Pasternak	Pastinak	.....
Pea	Erbsen	Erbsen	Arveja	Ovostchnol sakharini	.....	.....
Pepper	Poire	Pfeffer	Pimienta	Gorokh	Gorokh	.....
Pumpkin	Potiron	Melone Kurbiss	Calabaza	Aertet	Aertet	.....
Radish	Radis	Radies	Zucca	Peber	Spanisk Peber	.....
Rhubarb	Rhubarbe	Rhabarber	Baranello	Graeskar	.....	.....
Rosemary	Rosmarin	Rosmarin	Rabarbaro	Ribabarber	.....	.....
Rue	Rue	Weinraute	Romero	Rosmarin	.....	.....
Rutabaga	Chou-navet	Kohlrübe	Ruda	Ruta	Rude	.....
Saffron	Saffron	Saffran	Colinabo	Shedskaya Repa (Brukvra)	Roe	.....
Sage	Sauge	Sauge	Azaftran	Schaftran	Safran	.....
Salsify	Salsifis	Salbei	Salvia	Salley	Salvie	.....
Sorrel	Oseille	Salsifis	Salsifis	Kozeletz	Havrerod	.....
Spinach	Epinard	Sauerampfer	Acedera	Tscharrel	.....	.....
Spinach, New Zealand	Tetragone	Spinat	Espinaca	Schipinat	Spinat	.....
Squash	Courge	Kurbiss	Espinaca de Nueva Zealandia	Teigrongra	.....	.....
Sweet Potato	Patate	Batata	Zapallo	Zuca	Graeskar	.....
Swiss Chard	Poiree ou Bette	Beete (Mangold)	Acelia	Batata	Batat (Shadkii Kartofel)	.....
Thyme	Thym	Thymian	Tomillo	Bista	Listvenaya svekla	Blad Bede
Tomato	Tomates	Tomate	Tomato	Timo	Tehabretz	Timjan
Turnip, Garden	Navets Potagere	Spise-Ruban	Nabo	Tomat (Pomidor)	Tomat	.....
Turnip, Field	Navet Fourragere	Futterruban	Nabo	Rapa di cucina	Rapa stolovaya	Turnips
Watermelon	Melon d'eau	Wassermelone	Wasser-Melone	Cocomero	Arbuz	Vandmelon

# VEGETABLES—USEFUL PLANTING INFORMATION

VEGETABLE	Planting Rate Seed Needed per		Depth to Plant Seed In Inches	Days to Germinate Approx.	Planting Distance		Time to Mature Crop In Days
	100 ft. Row	Acre			Space Plants Apart in Row	Space Rows Apart	
Asparagus.....	1 oz.	4-5 lbs.	1/2	15	18-36"	2-3'	3-4 yrs.
Beans, Snap.....	2 lbs.	60 lbs.	1-1 1/2	6	3-4"	18-24"	40-65
Beans, Lima.....	1-2 lbs.	30-50 lbs.	1-1 1/2	7	6-8"	18-30"	40-65
Beets.....	2 oz.	8-15 lbs.	1/2	9	2-4"	18-24"	58-80
Broccoli.....	1/2 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-24"	2-3'	100-130
Brussels Sprouts*.....	1/2 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-24"	24-30"	150
Cabbage*.....	1/2 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-30"	2-3'	90-120
Cabbage, Chinese.....	1/2 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/4	9	12-18"	2-3'	79-80
Carrot.....	1/2 oz.	3-5 lbs.	1/2	8	1-3"	18-24"	100-120
Cauliflower*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	10	18-24"	2-3'	120-150
Collards.....	1/2 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/4	10	4-8"	18-24"	60-80
Celery*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/8	21	12-18"	2-3'	100-130
Cucumber.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1	7	1-3"	3-6'	60-90
Egg Plant*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/2	10	18-24"	2-3'	120-130
Endive.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2	10	8-12"	18-24"	85-100
Kale†.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2	10	12-24"	18-24"	50-60
Kohl Rabi.....	1/2 oz.	4 lbs.	1/2	12	6-8"	18-24"	50-60
Lettuce†.....	1/4 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/8	7	6-12"	18-24"	60-90
Muskmelon.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1	7	3-4'	6-8'	85-100
Mustard.....	1 oz.	5 lbs.	1/4	9	4-6'	6-8'	50-70
Okra.....	2 oz.	8 lbs.	1	10	18-24"	2-3'	50-60
Onions, Green†.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/2	10	2-3"	15-30"	60-90
Onions, Dry†.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1/2	10	2-3"	15-30"	140-180
Parsley.....	3/4 oz.	4 lbs.	1/4	21	4-8"	12-18"	90
Parsnip.....	1 oz.	4 lbs.	3/4	18	3-6"	18-24"	120
Peas†.....	2 lbs.	90-150 lbs.	1 1/2-2	8	2-3"	2-3'	60-120
Pepper*.....	1/2 oz.	6 oz.	1/4	10	18-20"	18-30"	90-120
Pumpkin.....	2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	1 1/2-2	8	4-5"	8-12'	100-120
Radish†.....	1 oz.	10-12 lbs.	1/2	6	1/2-1"	12-18"	28-36
Rhubarb.....	1 oz.	3 lbs.	1-1 1/2	10	3-6'	3-4'	1 yr.
Rutabaga.....	1/2 oz.	2-4 lbs.	1/2	9	6-8"	18-24"	70-100
Spinach†.....	1 oz.	8 lbs.	1 1/2-3 1/4	8	3-4"	12-18"	40-65
Squash, Summer.....	2 oz.	4-6 lbs.	1 1/2	7	3-4'	3-4'	60-75
Squash, Winter.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1 1/2	9	4-6'	6-8'	90-120
Sweet Corn.....	4 oz.	5-10 lbs.	1-2	7	12-15"	30-48"	75-100
Tomato*.....	1/4 oz.	1/4 lb.	1/4	8	3-4'	3-4'	60-90
Turnip†.....	3/4 oz.	2 lbs.	1/4-1/2	7	3-4"	15-24"	45-60
Watermelon.....	1 oz.	3-4 lbs.	1-2	8	6-8'	6-8'	80-90

\*Usually started indoors in early spring.

†Plant in open ground soon as frosts are past in spring.

On the varieties marked with asterisks that are usually started indoors in early spring the seeding rate in columns 1 and 2 is for that method. For sowing direct to the field considerably more seed would be needed.

For more complete and detailed information on the culture of vegetables or flowers send for our Handbook for the Garden.



# Descriptive List Vegetables & Flowers

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